The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 7921.—VOL. XLVIII. MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1863. PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 21st instant, at her residence, Balmain, the wife of Captain John Atto Scott, of a son.

On the 23rd instant, at her residence, Piper-street, Woollahra, the wife of Thomas J. Stutchbury, of a son.

On the 24th instant, at the Sydney Observatory, Mrs. H. C. Russell, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 21st instant, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. J. Watkin, Joseph, second son of Mr. W. Walker, Newtown, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Watkins, Waverley.

On the 24th instant, at Balmain, by the Rev. John Eggleston, Secretary to the Australasian Wesleyan Missionary Society, Henry Lawson, Esq., accountant and sub-manager of the Intercolonial Royal Mail Company, to Ann Elizabeth, only daughter of William Weightman Tookey, Esq., of London. No cards.

DEATHS.

On the 18th instant, at Kiama, Elizabeth, the wife of James Marks, sen., Esq., aged 63 years.

On the 23rd instant, at Canterbury, of croup, after two days' illness, Frank Ellis, aged 5½ years, son of Mr. R. Blacket.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS

To MELBOURNE.—CITY OF MELBOURNE, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.
To HUNTER RIVER.—COLLAROY, TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, at 11; and COONANBARA, WEDNESDAY NIGHT, at 11.
To CLARENCE TOWN.—ILLALONG, TO-MORROW MORNING, TUESDAY, at 7.
To BRISBANE.—TELEGRAPH, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, TUESDAY, at 5.
To BRISBANE.—YARRA YARRA, THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.
To MARYBOROUGH via BRISBANE.—YARRA YARRA, THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.
To ROCKHAMPTON.—DIAMANTINA, WEDNESDAY, 4th November, at 5 p.m.
To PORT DENISON via ROCKHAMPTON.—DIAMANTINA, WEDNESDAY, 4th November, at 5 p.m.
To PORT DENISON via ROCKHAMPTON.—JAMES PATERSON, about 7th November.
From ROCKHAMPTON to PIONEER RIVER and PORT DENISON.—SAMSON, about 25th October.
From BRISBANE to IPSWICH.—The BRISBANE and the IPSWICH daily.
From BRISBANE to ROCKHAMPTON direct.—WILLIAMS, about 27th October.

SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

REDUCTION OF FREIGHTS by the A. S. N. Co.'s Steamships to Port Denison.—From and after this date, the freights by the A. S. N. Co.'s steamships to Port Denison will be:—

Dead weight .. 60s. per ton
Measurement .. 80s. ditto.

SAMUEL CLARK, manager.
A. S. N. Co's Wharf, Sussex-street.

STEAM to PORT DENISON via ROCKHAMPTON, and PIONEER.—The regular trader s.s. STAR OF AUSTRALIA (hourly expected), will sail for the above ports on or about THURSDAY, the 29th instant.
For freight or passage, apply to J. and W. BYRNES and CO., Pitt-street.

C. and R. R. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS.—To GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, direct.—The GRAFTON, THIS DAY, at 8 p.m.
TILMOUTH F. DYE, Secretary.

H. R. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—TO-MORROW (Tuesday) NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH.
On WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 7, the PATERSON, to CLARENCE TOWN direct.
P. J. COHEN, Manager.
Offices, foot of Market-street.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Steam to and from the Hunter during the month of October, 1863.

FROM SYDNEY.
On MONDAY, at 7 a.m., the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
On TUESDAY, at 11 p.m., the MORPETH.
On WEDNESDAY, at 7 a.m., the PATERSON.
On THURSDAY, at 7 a.m., the CITY of NEWCASTLE.
On FRIDAY, at 11 p.m., the MORPETH.
On SATURDAY, at 7 a.m., the PATERSON.
A steamer to CLARENCE TOWN direct, every WEDNESDAY, at 7 a.m.

FROM MORPETH.
On MONDAY, at 7 a.m., the MORPETH.
On MONDAY, at 2 p.m., the PATERSON.
On TUESDAY, at 2 p.m., the CITY of NEWCASTLE.
On THURSDAY, at 7 a.m., the MORPETH.
On THURSDAY, at 2 p.m., the PATERSON.
On FRIDAY, at 2 p.m., the CITY of NEWCASTLE.
P. J. COHEN, Manager.
Offices, foot of Market-street.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS TO
WOLLONGONG.—KEMBLA, THIS DAY, at 1 p.m.
ULLADULLA.—KEMBLA, THIS DAY, at 1 p.m.
CLYDE RIVER.—KEMBLA, THIS DAY, at 1 p.m.
TUROSS RIVER (Gulf Diggings).—KEMBLA and MYNORA, THIS DAY, at 1 p.m.
KIAMA.—KIAMA, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
SHOALHAVEN.—HUNTER, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.
MERIMBULA.—KIAMA, WEDNESDAY, at 10 a.m.
MORUYA.—KEMBLA and MYNORA, THURSDAY, at 1 p.m.
Goods for Clyde steamer not later than 12 30.

STEAM to BRISBANE WATER.—BLACK SWAN.—The next trip will be on TUESDAY, 3rd November, at 9 a.m., leaving GOSFORD the following morning at 8. Phoenix Wharf, 26th October.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.—EXTRA TRIPS.—From THIS DAY, these steamers will ply as follows:—
From PARRAMATTA, at 7, 8, and 11 a.m., and 4 p.m.
From SYDNEY, at 9 a.m., 1.15, 4 30, and 6 p.m.
The 8 o'clock steamer from Parramatta will, on arrival in Sydney, proceed to MANLY BEACH, returning in time for the 4 30 trip to Parramatta. The charge for the harbour trip will be only one shilling extra on the return tickets.
Phoenix Wharf, 12th October.

MANLY BEACH STEAMERS daily

Phoenix Wharf.	Circular Quay.	Woolloomooloo.	Manly.
10.	10.15, 2.15, 5.45.	10.30, 2.30,	8.15, 2.30 4.45

Fare—single ticket 1s.
S. H. WILSON.

STEAM TO THE MACLEAY RIVER.—The NEW MOON, TUESDAY first. DALTON, Market Wharf.

FOR THE MACLEAY RIVER.—The FLYING FISH, on MONDAY. O'DOWD and CO., Commercial Wharf.

FOR MACLEAY RIVER.—WILLIAM HEZLETT sails on MONDAY. For freight apply RODDAM and LESLIE'S Wharf.

FOR MACLEAY RIVER.—WOODPECKER sails on TUESDAY. For freight apply RODDAM and LESLIE'S Wharf.

FOR PORT DENISON.—The clipper schooner DON JUAN, GRUEBER, master, is now fast receiving cargo at Towns' Wharf, and will have immediate despatch.
For freight or passage apply to R. TOWNS and CO., or to J. A. BROWN, Spring-street.

ONLY VESSEL for ROCKHAMPTON.—The unrivalled clipper schooner COLONIST, J. R. SCAFLEHORN commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY next.
For freight or passage, apply to J. A. BROWN, Spring-street.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—First Vessel.—Under charter to sail on WEDNESDAY next.—The A1 at Lloyd's clipper barque CASSINA, now filling up, will sail positively as above.
Apply to Captain LOCKYER, on board; or to H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.
N.B.—To Shippers of Maize.—Freight, sixpence per bushel, delivered on Melbourne Wharf, without any lightering.

CASSINA, for MELBOURNE.—All ACCOUNTS to be rendered by WEDNESDAY next, to H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

GIPSY, for TWOFOLD BAY.—On WEDNESDAY. Apply on board Commercial Wharf; or JOSIAH HARPUR and CO., 426, George-street.

FIRST VESSEL for MELBOURNE WHARF.—☞ The A1 clipper barque METEOR is now fast loading. Has only room for a few tons, for which early application is necessary.
For freight or passage, having very superior accommodation, apply on board, foot of King-street, at Anderson and Campbell's Wharf; to T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.
. Shippers of maize may depend upon this being the first vessel away.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—First Vessel.—Under charter to sail on WEDNESDAY next.—The A1 at Lloyd's clipper barque CASSINA, now filling up, will sail positively as above.
Apply to Captain LOCKYER, on board; or to H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.
N.B.—To Shippers of Maize.—Freight sixpence per bushel, delivered on Melbourne Wharf, without any lightering.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

CASSINA, for MELBOURNE.—All ACCOUNTS to be rendered by WEDNESDAY next, to H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

WESTERN STAR for ADELAIDE.—☞ CLEARS at the Customs THIS DAY. Shippers will please complete their shipments, pass ENTRIES, and forward Bills of Lading for signature. Has room for a few tons of light freight, for which, or passage, apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR HOBART TOWN direct.—The fine brig HIGHLANDER 160 tons register, HUGH BOOR, commander, will sail for the above port on TUESDAY, 27th instant. Passengers are invited to inspect her accommodation, which will be found of a most superior description.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Market Wharf; or to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

CHARLOTTE ANDREWS FOR AUCKLAND.—☞ Clears at the Customs on WEDNESDAY. Shippers will please complete their shipments, pass ENTRIES, and forward bills of lading for signature.
For freight or passage, having unrivalled accommodations, apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; J. A. BROWN, Spring-street; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR NELSON and WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND.—The FROWNING BEAUTY, Captain W. MARR, detained through the inclemency of the weather, will be dispatched for the above ports on WEDNESDAY next, 28th instant; has good accommodation for passengers, and room for a few tons of light freight.
For which apply on board, at Campbell's Wharf; or to E. M. SAYERS, 324, George-street.

ONLY VESSEL for DUNEDIN WHARF.—The well known regular trader JANE LOCKHART, WILLIAMS, master, is now ready to receive cargo at Campbell's Wharf, and will sail on SATURDAY, 31st instant.
For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

FOR PORT COOPER direct.—The clipper brig WILD WAVE, VANDERVORD, commander, will be ready to receive cargo TO-MORROW.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., George-street.

FOR the FRIENDLY ISLANDS.—The first-class clipper barque DRAGON, 400 tons, W. HAYWARD, commander, to sail on WEDNESDAY first. For passage only, apply to ANDERSON, CAMPBELL.

FOR the FRIENDLY ISLANDS.—The clipper brig CITY OF SYDNEY, JOHN WEBSTER, commander, will sail THIS AFTERNOON.
For passage only, apply to ANDERSON, CAMPBELL, and CO.

FOR NEW CALEDONIA.—The first-class frigate-built ship EMMA COLVIN, 560 tons register, has room for a few cabin passengers, and will leave positively on WEDNESDAY, the 28th of October. Apply immediately on board, or to LINCKER and CO., 166, Lower George-street.

FOR MAURITIUS DIRECT.—To sail November 3rd.—The first-class Aberdeen clipper barque CLARA SAYERS, JAMES BREMNER, commander, can take 100 tons freight, if engaged at once.
For which, or passage, apply on board, at Campbell's Wharf, or to E. M. SAYERS, 324, George street.
Captain BREMNER will take charge of and advance on any consignments sent by the above vessel.

FOR GALLE.—The A1 ship VIMEIRA, 1037 tons register, M. GREEN, commander, will be dispatched on the 1st proximo. Has superior accommodation for passengers.
Apply on board; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR SHANGHAI.—The A1 splendid British-built ship ABBOTSFORD, 1000 tons burthen, THOMAS VENUS, Esq., commander, will be dispatched from Newcastle on the 30th October instant.
For passage apply to JOSEPH WARD and CO., agents, Newcastle.

SHIP GLEN GAIRN, for SHANGHAI.—NOTICE.—All ACCOUNTS against this vessel must be rendered in duplicate at the office of the undersigned, in course of WEDNESDAY next (28th instant), or they cannot be recognised.
JACOB L. MONTEFIORE.

FOR LONDON.—FOR FEBRUARY WOOL SALES.—The fine A1 clipper ship ISLES OF THE SOUTH, 821 tons register, JAMES SENNETT, commander, has all her dead weight, and will be dispatched in time for February sales.
Wool received at Marsden's shed.
Intending passengers are invited to inspect her cabin accommodation, which is unsurpassed by any vessel in the trade. Can take a few steerage passengers.
Apply on board; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FIRST SHIP FOR LONDON.—For Wool and Passengers only.—The splendid clipper ship WILLIAM DUTHIE, 968 tons register, JAMES DUTHIE, commander, having the greater portion of her cargo on board, will positively sail in a few days. The passage out of this ship was completed in 77 days. Intending passengers are informed that this vessel carries a competent surgeon. Has three elegant and roomy side cabins still disengaged. A cow will be taken by this vessel for the comfort of passengers.
Apply on board, at the Circular Quay; or to JACOB L. MONTEFIORE.

FOR LONDON Direct.—To follow the William Duthie.—The favourite Aberdeen clipper ship WOOLLOOMOOLOO, 626 tons register, T. B. AYLING, commander, is now taking on board her outward cargo. Passengers are invited to inspect her superior accommodations.
Apply on board, at Circular Quay; or to JACOB L. MONTEFIORE.

FIRST PASSENGER VESSEL FOR LONDON.—The clipper ship SHACKAMAXON, 989 tons register, JOHN B. TEULON, commander. Now loading at Towns' Wharf, principal portion of dead weight being engaged, will have quick despatch. Wool received at Talbot's Stores, Circular Quay. This vessel has excellent accommodation for second cabin and steerage passengers.

Rates of Passage:—
Steerage £17 0 0
Second Cabin 28 0 0

For freight or passage apply to Captain TEULON; to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.; or to FREDERICK EBSWORTH.

MESSRS. MONEY WIGRAM and SONS' (of Blackwall Yard, London), LINE OF PACKETS, from MELBOURNE to LONDON. To SAIL on the 5th November, the renowned clipper ship SUFFOLK, 1100 tons, J. B. MARTIN, commander. Has very superior accommodation for all classes of passengers, and carries an experienced surgeon.

RATES FROM MELBOURNE:
First cabin, according to agreement.
Second ditto £30
Third ditto £20
Steerage (open berths) .. £16

J. B. METCALFE and CO., Bridge-street.

TO PASSENGERS FOR LONDON.—The following well-known ships will be dispatched as under:—

	Tons.	Commanders.	To sail.
ISLES OF THE SOUTH	821	J. Sennett ..	5 Nov. 1863
LA HOGUE	1331	J. Williams..	10 Jan. 1864
DUNCAN DUNBAR	1374	J. B. Swanson	10 Feb. 1864

As many of the cabins are already in treaty for, early application is necessary to
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Agents.

SHIP SEVERN, HENRY KING, R.N.R., commander, from London.—Consignees of goods by this vessel are requested to pass ENTRIES at once for Circular Quay. All goods impeding the ship's discharge will be entered, landed, and stored at their risk and expense. The ship will not be responsible for loss or damage to goods after leaving the ship's tackles. Freight must be paid, and order for delivery obtained, from the undersigned, before any goods can leave the wharf.
GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., agents, Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER, the A1 barque RODERICK DHU, 375 tons register, just arrived from Otago in seven days. Apply LINCKER and CO., 166, Lower George-street.

CHARTER.—☞ WANTED, to Charter VESSELS of any tonnage, for the conveyance of stock to New Zealand. Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

CHARTER.—For Charter, the clipper Lubeck bark EMMA and MATHILDE, 360 tons. Apply on board, to Captain BEHRENS; or to BROWN and CO.

WANTED, to purchase two small CRAFT, with light draught, one from 20 to 25 tons, the other from 16 to 20 tons register. Address, with terms, to A. Z., HERALD Office.

FOR SALE, a CUTTER and KETCH, each drawing 4 feet 6 inches water. J. THORNE, 313, George-st.

SYDNEY MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.—Cards of membership for the quarter ending 30th December, are now ready for issue. Subscription, including admission to reading-room, library, &c., £1 per annum. JOHN T. HOBBS, secretary.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

CAPTAIN M'LEAN, of the ELLEN CASTLE, recently from Scotland, would feel obliged if his SISTER would forward her address to the care of Mr. F. RAMSAY, grocer, Balmain.

IF THIS should meet the eye of Mrs. DOWLING, late Elizabeth Windsor, who arrived at Sydney in the ship Tartar, about the year 1857, and shortly after married a master builder, named Dowling, will hear of her brother by applying to Mrs. A. WOODHOUSE, Barryong, near Gunning. If any person knows where the said E. Dowling is, and would send her address to Mrs. Woodhouse, would much oblige her anxious brother, JAMES WINDSOR, October 9th.

MR. or Mrs. OLIVER RICHARDSON, who arrived in the colony some 26 or 25 years ago, from Scotland, will oblige by communicating with GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., 64, Margaret-street, Sydney.

MR. JOHN ROBINSON, who formerly resided near the Market Wharf, Market-street, is requested to communicate with GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., 64, Margaret-street, Sydney.

MR. ROBERT PATON, who left San Francisco some nine years ago, is requested to communicate with GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., 64, Margaret-street, Sydney.

MR. OWEN CARAGHER, chandler, will oblige by sending his address to PETER MATHEWS, Esq., of Geelong, who has news from home for him.

MR. THOMAS CLAYTON, of Newtown, please call for a PARCEL at J. RUSSELL'S, 484, George-st.

CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY FOR NEW SOUTH WALES. ANNUAL MEETING.
THIS EVENING, the annual meeting will be held in the Congregational Church, Pitt-street, when the report, and Treasurer's account for the year will be submitted.
The Revs. John West, G. Clarke, T. Gainford, T. Johnson, J. E. Vetch, S. C. Kent, and Messrs. Fairfax, J. Mullens, E. Robinson, and Samuel Thompson will take part in the proceedings. Chair to be taken at 7 o'clock.

UNITED COMMUNION.
The members of the Congregational Churches are invited to commune together at the Lord's Table, in Pitt-street Church, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, at half-past seven o'clock. Communicants connected with other denominations will be cordially welcomed. An address will be delivered to non-communicants, for whom seats will be specially reserved in the galleries.

ST. LEONARDS' CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, NORTH SHORE.—OPENING SERVICES.—On THURSDAY, 29th, a PUBLIC MEETING will be held in the Church, where Tea will be provided at half-past 6 o'clock; after which, the chair will be taken by JOHN FAIRFAX, Esq., and the following ministers are expected to be present and address the meeting:—Rev. Dr. Steel, Rev. George Clarke, Rev. W. Slatyer, Rev. S. C. Kent, Rev. J. West, Rev. T. Johnson, Rev. J. R. Vetch, Rev. S. W. Brooks.
On SUNDAY EVENING, 1st November, Rev. S. C. KENT, of Newtown, will conduct the service.
The North Shore Ferry steamer Kiribilli will leave the Circular Quay on these occasions quarter before and quarter past every hour, and the North Shore at the hour and half-hour, until all the visitors have returned to Sydney.
Tickets for the tea, 1s. each, may be obtained at Mr. S. Goold's, Pitt-street.

AUSTRALASIAN WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—(Sydney East Circuit Branch.)—The ANNUAL MEETING will be held in the Bourke-street Church, THIS EVENING. John Caldwell, Esq., M.L.A., will take the chair, at 7 o'clock. The Rev. S. Rabone, S. Ironside, W. Curnow, J. Watkin, G. Hurst, R. W. Vanderkiste, and other gentlemen will address the meeting.
SAMUEL B. DOWSETT, Secretary.

SYDNEY SABBATH SCHOOL UNION.—POSTPONEMENT.—The public TEA MEETING to inaugurate the above Union is unavoidably postponed in consequence of the previous engagements of several friends who have expressed their desire to take part in the meeting.
W. H. HOPKINS, secretary.

ST. BARNABAS ANNUAL DAY AND SABBATH SCHOOL FESTIVAL.—The annual Festival will be celebrated by an Excursion to Middle Harbour, on TUESDAY next, 27th October.
Two commodious steamers, the Hunter and Breadalbane, have been chartered for the occasion. At the place of resort there is an excellent jetty for landing.
Visitors' tickets, at 2s. each, can be obtained by application to Mrs. Barnett, Parramatta-street; Mr. Withington, Francis-street; Mr. Miller, Derwent-street; or of any of the Sabbath School teachers.
The steamers will start from the Phoenix Wharf at 9 o'clock, a.m., sharp.

ON MONDAY EVENING, the 26th instant, at 8 p.m., at the School of Arts, a MEETING of the Acclimatisation Society will be held for the purpose of reading papers and discussing subjects connected with acclimatisation. Members are invited to attend.

COLONIAL INDUSTRY.—All persons interested in the welfare of Colonial Industry are invited to attend an adjourned
PUBLIC MEETING
of Cabinetmakers, at the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, THIS EVENING, at half-past 7 p.m.
The Worshipful the MAYOR in the Chair.
The co-operation of other trades is earnestly invited.
WORKMEN ATTEND!!!
WILLIAM PENMAN, hon. sec.

RETURN PICNIC to the Right Worshipful the Mayor of Sydney.—A MEETING of the committee and others interested, will take place THIS (Monday) EVENING, at the New Metropolitan Hotel, King-street, at half-past 7 o'clock. A full attendance is requested.
JOSEPH R. CLAYTON, hon. sec.

RETURN PICNIC to the Right Worshipful the Mayor of Sydney.—The committee for carrying out the above, have made arrangements that the PICNIC take place on TUESDAY, 10th November next. Tickets may be obtained from any of the members.
JOSEPH R. CLAYTON, hon. sec.

TEMPE TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.—A public TEA MEETING in connection with the above Society will be held in the Wesleyan Chapel, Cook's River, on TUESDAY EVENING, 27th October. Tea on the table at half-past 6 o'clock. Tickets 1s. 6d. each. After which a public meeting will be held, when the Rev. R. W. VANDERKISTE and others will address the meeting, to advance the cause of total abstinence.

TEMPERANCE UNION.—The Second Quarterly MEETING will be held in the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, on Thursday, October 29th, when the various Temperance Societies in and about Sydney will be represented by their delegates.
Chair taken at half-past 7 o'clock. All friends to the progress of temperance are invited to attend.
B. MOUNTCASTLE, hon. sec.

JEWISH YOUNG MEN'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION.—A MEETING, THIS EVENING, at half-past 7 o'clock. Essays, readings, &c.
DAVID COHEN, Hon. Sec.

THE JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' TRADE SOCIETY MEETS, THIS EVENING, at M'MASTERS', Park and George streets, at 8 o'clock. Monthly night. A full attendance is requested.

CRICKET.—Warwick Club.—A General MEETING TO-NIGHT, at half-past 7. W. CLARK, hon. sec.

CRICKET.—ALBERT CLUB.—Second Eleven MATCH on SATURDAY next. Those members only who attend practice will be chosen for matches. Committee MEETING, TO-MORROW EVENING.
PETER C. CURTIS, hon. sec.

NEWTOWN VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—The Company will assemble THIS EVENING at 8 p.m., in undress uniform, on their private parade ground.
CHARLES W. EASTWOOD, Captain.

GLEBE VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—Members are requested to ASSEMBLE for Moonlight Parade, on MONDAY EVENING next, the 26th instant, at 7.30 p.m., at University.
Members of band drilled with arms to attend.
JOHN H. GOODLET, Captain.

MASONIC.—The regular monthly Convocation of Mark Masters' Lodge, No. 25 E.C., will be held at the Hall on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 28th instant, at 7 o'clock. MOSS ISRAEL, Worshipful Master.

THIS EVENING, at Sussex-street Chapel, one of J. B. Gough's Lectures will be delivered.

ILLAWARRA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—A General Half-yearly MEETING of proprietors in this Company will be held at the Phoenix Wharf, Sydney, on TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at noon, to receive the Report of the Directors, and for the transaction of such business as may be brought before the meeting.
By order of the Board,
Sydney, 7th October. E. MANNING, Manager.

WARATAH COAL COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the First General MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held, in accordance with section 23 of the Company's Act of Incorporation, at the Company's Offices, Mort's Buildings, Sydney, on TUESDAY, the third day of November next ensuing, at three o'clock in the afternoon.
By order of the Directors,
GEORGE SPAIGHT, secretary.
6th October.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—Notice is hereby given that pursuant to Clause XIX of the Deed of Settlement, a Special General MEETING of the Proprietors of the Australian Joint Stock Bank is called for TUESDAY, the 3rd November next, at the Banking-house, in Sydney, at 12 o'clock precisely, for the purpose of considering the propriety of increasing the capital of the Company to £500,000, by the creation and allotment of 12,500 new shares of £10 each. It is necessary that not less than half the paid up capital of the Bank be represented at the meeting in person or by proxy.
By order of the Board of Directors.
A. H. RICHARDSON, General Manager.
Sydney, 13th October.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—Notice is hereby given that the Half-Yearly General MEETING of the Proprietors of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of October instant, at noon, to consider the report of the Board of Directors to be then made; to elect a Director in the room of E. C. Weekes, Esq., M.L.A., who retires by rotation; to elect two auditors in the room of Messrs. W. R. Piddington and James Milson, junior, who retire at this time; and to consider such other matters as may then be brought forward by the Board of Directors, relating to the affairs of the Corporation.
By order of the Board of Directors,
R. WOODHOUSE, General Manager.

By the 45th clause of the Deed of Settlement it is provided that every Proprietor who shall become a candidate for the office of Director shall give notice thereof to the Board of Directors, in writing, fourteen days before the day of election.
Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, 9th October, 1863.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—Notice is hereby given, that FREDERICK TOOTH, Esq., is a candidate for the office of Director in this Bank, and has given due notice thereof, in terms of the Deed of Settlement.
R. WOODHOUSE, General Manager.

THE NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the Twenty-fourth Half-yearly General Meeting of the Proprietors of the New South Wales Marine Assurance Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 28th October instant, at the Company's Office, George-street, Sydney, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive the report of the Directors for the half-year ended the 30th ultimo; to elect two Directors in the room of M. E. Murnin, Esq., who retires by rotation, and of John B. Watt, Esq., resigned; and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting in terms of the deed of settlement.
By order of the Board,
ROBERT GARRETT, Secretary.
Sydney, 7th October, 1863.
By the 34th clause of the Deed of Settlement, proprietors becoming candidates for the office of Director are required to give fourteen days' notice thereof to the Board of Directors, in writing, to be left with the Secretary at the Company's Office.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE UNITED FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Gentlemen,—I beg respectfully to inform you that I am a candidate for the office of Director, which will become vacant at the Annual General Meeting to be held on the 28th instant. I remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant.
E. C. WEEKES.
George-street, 20th October.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE UNITED FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Being one of the original shareholders in this company, I beg respectfully to announce myself a Candidate for the office of Director, which will become vacant at the Annual General Meeting, to be held on the 28th instant.
I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
GEORGE W. LORD.
Eurimbla, October 24.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of Parramatta will be held in the Court House on MONDAY EVENING next, the 26th October, at 7 o'clock, to consider and discuss the Church and School Estate grant.

SYDNEY MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.—A LECTURE will be delivered at this Institution on TUESDAY next, 27th instant, by Dr. J. WOOLLEY, D.C.L. Subject—"Mill's Definition of Liberty." Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock precisely. Members of the Institution (with privilege of introducing two ladies to each lecture) admitted free on production of their cards of membership. Non-members 6d. each.
LECTURE on TUESDAY, November 3rd, by Dr. BRERETON, M.D. Subject—"Urn-burial, or the best mode of disposing of the Bodies of the Dead."
JOHN T. HOBBS, secretary.

TEMPERANCE HALL, DARLINGHURST.—LECTURE.—The Rev. Father JAMES CONWAY will deliver an interesting Lecture THIS (Monday) EVENING, the 26th instant, at half-past 7 o'clock, in the Temperance Hall, Darlinghurst. Subject—"The place assigned to Ireland amongst the nations of the earth." Admission—Front seats, 1s. 6d.; back, 1s. J. MOLONEY, hon. secretary.

A CARD.—SINGING.—Mr. FRED. LYSTER, a pupil of Garcia and Lablache, has the honour to announce that, during the recess of the Opera, he will receive PUPILS.
Terms, on application to WILKIE and ELVY, George-street.

A CARD.—JULIUS HOGARTH and CO., Working Jewellers and Watchmakers, 21, Hunter-street.

ARTIFICIAL LEGS, Arms, Trusses, and Surgical Instruments in the newest style, manufactured and repaired by C. HERTZHAEUSER, 115, King-street East.

ANTICIPATED RESULT of the Sydney Elections.—
C. J. Morris, Photographic Premier.. 100 000
Geoffrey Eagar 99,000
Next best man 0
Majority for Morris 1
6 Cartes de Visite, 10s.

BOOKKEEPING or Writing guaranteed. One guinea. NORRIS, Hunter-street and Crown-street.

A BRANCH of the Sydney WRITING INSTITUTION is open at 119, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo.

AGISTMENT.—Rooty Hill, 4000 acres, well fenced. S. HEBBLEWHITE, 292, Pitt-street.

CITY WINE VAULTS.—The best Luncheon Rooms in Sydney, open from 12 to 3. M'GRATH and PUNCH, proprietors.

CITY WINE VAULTS Luncheon Rooms now open. M'GRATH and PUNCH, proprietors.

CITY WINE VAULTS.—The best Billiard Table in Sydney. M'GRATH and PUNCH, proprietors.

CITY WINE VAULTS.—M'GRATH and PUNCH beg to inform their old friends that they have opened the above hotel.

COLONIAL COPPER TOKENS bought, in any quantities. DAVEY and HUNTER, City Boot and Shoe Bazaar, New Market-buildings, George-street.

DR. BERNCASTLE'S Antidote-box for Snake-bites. Agent, PORTER, chemist, George-street, and all chemists.

ESTABLISHED 21 years. Corner of Pitt and King streets. Dr. EMANUEL, surgical and mechanical dentist. Artificial teeth, gold and vulcanite; teeth extracted, stopped; moderate charges. Opposite Toogood's Hotel.

FURNITURE French Polished and Repaired; sofas and chairs re-stuffed, &c. G. WOOD, Park-street.

GEORGE FOX and CO., Carriers, 479, George-street, Sydney.

LAWRENCE'S Wholesale and Retail Grocery Store, 727, George-street South, opposite Christ Church.

LADIES' HAIR DRESSING.—Madame GREULICK, Court Hair Dresser, 410, George-street, over M'Mahon's.

SYDNEY CARPET BEATING GROUNDS, Rushcutter's Bay. ARTLETT and SON, upholsterers.

TURKISH BATH, Bligh-street. OPEN DAILY, from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

T. W. TALBOT and CO., Auctioneers, House and Estate Agents—office over E. J. SCRIVENER'S (Mort's Passage), George-street. Outstanding Debts and Rents collected with punctuality.

W. WILLINGTON, per William Duthie, to Pickford's, London. Small parcels, 1s. 148, Prince-street, Sydney.

REVOLVERS, by first makers, for SALE. 326, George-street. F. GARLAND MYLREA.

INDIA GOODS and CHINESE CURIOSITIES.—Remainder for Sale, at lower prices. F. G. MYLREA.

HAMS and BACON.—Sinclair's or Cosy's prime, and in good order and condition, not sweated, to land, for SALE, at lowest market prices, by the undersigned.
F. GARLAND MYLREA, 346, George-street.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—An EVENING CLASS is in course of formation to prepare gentlemen as draftsmen in surveyors' and mechanical engineers' offices; likewise for the drawing branch of the Surveyor-General's department. Address G. B., care of Mr. Bowden, Land Sale Rooms, Pitt-street.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE. Sole Lessee .... Mr. W. S. Lyster.
Engagement for Twelve Nights of
Miss GEORGIA HODSON,
and production of the Grand Fairy Extravaganza of
THE KING OF THE PEACOCKS,
which will be presented THIS (Monday) EVENING, October 26th, and every evening until further notice with splendid New Scenery, including a Moving Panorama, by Mr. W. J. Wilson and assistants. Machinery, by A. Wallace. Properties, by J. Winning and assistants.
The Music, selected and partly composed by Mr. F. Lyster, will be rendered by the Opera Orchestra and Chorus, under the direction of Mr. Charles Eigenschenck.
The piece produced under the direction of Mr. C. W. Barry.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.
ISLANDERS AND INLANDERS.
Argus, the Brilliant-eyed, King of the Peacocks .... Miss GEORGIA HODSON
Florizel, the Fair, King of the Verdant Valley.... Miss Fanny Young
Trince Jessamy (his brother) ...... Miss Maggie Griffiths
Poo-lee-ha-lee, captain and part owner of the Chinese Junk..................... Mr. Frederick Younge
Soyez Tranquille, Chef de Cuisine to H.M. the King of the Peacocks .... Mr. G. H. Rogers
O'Dont-know-who—pronounced "O'Donoghue," a Milesian .... Mr. Hogan
Page of the Back Stairs..................... Mr. Daniels
Rumfizina, daughter of the Baroness ...... Miss Murphy
Princess Rosetta, sister to Florizel .... Miss A. M. Quinn
Baroness Von Huggermugger, Ex-Nurse and Governante .... Mrs. Crosby
FAIRYLANDERS.
Fairy Faithful, a loyal "Old Fairy-lander".... Miss M. Corcoran
Fairy Fickle, a fast "Young Fairy-lander.. Miss J. Corcoran
A May-Fly, such as may fly in Fairy Land—quite a "Lusus Naturæ" .... Mr. C. Walsh
Frelillon, a Green Dog with one ear........ Mr. Morrison
Guards, Attendants, Pages, Cooks, Chinamen, &c., by a numerous train of Auxiliaries, and to give effect to the Operatic Selections, an efficient Chorus has been engaged.

Programme of Music, Dances, Choruses, &c.
1 Grand overture .... By the orchestra
2 Introductory.................... By the orchestra
3 If I but this peacock see .... Florizel
4 Song and chorus—"Bow, wow".. Baroness and chorus
5 Start not, I'm but a fly .... Mayfly
6 Trio—"We're off to Peacockia".. Florizel, Jessamy, and Mayfly
7 Grand march .... Orchestra
8 Martial air—Marseillaise.............. Argus and chorus
9 Fly to my Rosetta .... Argus
10 Chorus and breakdown—Billy Pattison .... Argus, Mayfly, Florizel, and Prince Jessamy
11 Song—"King Florizel stood at the old world's end" .. Mayfly
12 Duet—"John Chinaman" ...... Poo-lee-haw-lee and Mayfly
13 Song—Jolly Young Waterman ...... Poo-lee-haw-lee
14 Air—All in the Downs—and nautical hornpipe .. Argus
15 Finale—Tapioca .... By the characters
ACT 2.
16 Air—Il segreto .... Argus
17 Solo and chorus—Blessing of the rolling pin .... Argus and chorus
18 Chorus—Vive le Roi
19 Song—My Sister, dear .... Florizel
20 Duet—Yes, you have failed in your truth (Favourite).. Argus and Florizel
21 Finale—There's a gay time coming ..... By characters and chorus.

Pleasure Gardens and Chateau de la Beaute in the verdant valley—Faithful and Fickle Fairies—War to the Wand—the imprisoned Princess and her loving brothers—appearance of a Peacock, and vow of Florizel to wed the King—"Oh, never was such a whim in the head of a Royal Princess taken"—Departure of the Princess Florizel and Jessamy on their adventures, who speedily arrive at the World's End—Whence they take a view beyond the bounds of probability—a May-fly, thoroughly fly (i. e.), wide-awake, with whom the Princess takes a fly to the Gates of the City and Palace of the King of the Peacocks—Triumphal Procession of King Argus, in a car drawn by the Birds of Juno. "Who interrupts me in my expectation"—a fly remark—the adventurers in danger—my nature softened by a miniature—takes a fly to the home park in the verdant valley—The Baroness and Princess "Love me, love my dog"—Fly catching extraordinary—The Letter—A new song to an old tune—King Florizel stood at the Old World's End—"By sea, this chart will tell you how to steer, By public life to 'scape a PRIVATE TEAR."—John Chinaman—The Chinese Junk, and its Captain Poo-lee-ha-lee, who bears them on board—Chinese Junk—Panorama of its Voyage to the Kingdom of Peacocks—Treachery of the Baroness—A fair sample of throwing your friend over—The proceeding notcanny, but canine—a sail in sight appears—King Argus not an Enchantress, but an enchanted individual, and, as usual, being in a great fury, he gives vent to his rage in a Grand Operatic Effort,—All-right Bay and Point-to come-in—O'Dont-know who does know how, as he proves when he saves the Princess—The truth of the Proverb, "You can can live on love" disputed.—The Plume Chamber!—Grand Scene, "Ils so great, oh!"—King Arthur—the tranquillity of the King disturbed by Mons. Soyez Tranquille—the Dog creates a sensation—Sensational Duet—the Royal Kitchen—Grand Selection from the Opera of Les Huguenots—Blessing of the Rolling Pin—Escape of Frettillon to the Fisherman's Hut, where he is secured, and with his Mistress made prisoner—Ominous Chorus—"Down the Mouth," and away to the Dungeon, where we find Prince Florizel, who expresses an opinion that he is "an unfortunate man"—Interview between the Prince and King Argus, of which all we can say is "Nix my Dolly"—Refutation of the proverb, "Too many cooks," as in this instance they bring about the happiness of King Argus, who gives a Superb Spread, forming a Magnificent Termination to the Peacock's Tail—Magnificent Last Scene—Fairy Festive Hall! Shower of Gold! and Cascades and Fountains of Real Water.

To commence with the Drama, in two acts, of the
CHIMNEY CORNER.
Solomon Probity, aged 90 .... Mr. G. H. Rogers
Peter Probity, a chandler, aged 50 ...... Mr. F. Younge
Peter Probity, son, aged 24 .... Mr. Manley
Charles Chetty, an attorney .... Mr. C. Walsh
Sifter, an officer .... Mr. Daniels
Patty Probity, wife of Peter .... Mrs. Crosby
Grace Emery .... Miss A. M. Quinn.
Scene—Back Parlour of a Chandler's Shop, London.
Pit, 1s. Gallery, 6d. Dress circle, 5s. Stalls, 2s. 6d.
Carriages may be ordered at 11 o'clock, to set down with horses' heads towards Hunter-street, take up towards King-street. Box office open from 12 till 3 o'clock daily, for the sale of seats.

VICTORIA THEATRE.—The eminent artiste Madame MARIE DURET is engaged for twelve nights, and will make her first appearance as Claude Melnotte.
Madame GORDON HYDE as Manrico, in
ILL "TREATED ILL" TROVATORE.
On MONDAY, October 26th, the performance will commence with
THE LADY OF LYONS.
Claude Melnotte .... Madame MARIE DURET
Pauline .... Mrs. CHARLES POOLE.
To conclude with the famous London burlesque
ILL "TREATED ILL" TROVATORE.
Manrico .... Madame GORDON HYDE.
Arnicum .... Mr. J. P. Hyde.
TUESDAY, ROMEO and JULIET.

KELLEY'S PHRENOLOGICAL Chambers, 243, Elizabeth-street, near Bathurst-street. Registers from 2s. 6d.

SELECT BALL, Mondays and Saturdays, Shakespearian Hall, Sussex-street, 1s. Conductor, Mr. Shapter.

MR. W. KING'S Dancing Academy, at the Polytechnic, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY EVENING.

NORTH SHORE School of Arts.—Mr. W. CLARK'S Quadrille Assembly, TUESDAY next.

DANCING ACADEMY, 103, Elizabeth-street.—Mr. W. CLARK'S Classes on Mondays and Wednesdays. Private lessons given.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF SYDNEY.—The Grand Spring EXHIBITION will take place at the School of Arts, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY next.
JOHN GELDING, Secretary.

FLOWER SHOW. Flower Show. Flower Show.—Mechanics' School of Arts, Pitt-street.

FLOWER SHOW. Flower Show. Flower Show.—Admission, first day, from 1 to 6 p.m., 2s. 6d.

FLOWER SHOW. Flower Show. Flower Show.—Admission, first day, from 6 to 10 p.m., 1s.

FLOWER SHOW. Flower Show. Flower Show.—Children half-price.

FLOWER SHOW. Flower Show. Flower Show.—Volunteer Band will attend.

FLOWER SHOW. Flower Show. Flower Show.—Schools admitted free on THURSDAY from 10 to 12 a.m.

TO CAB PROPRIETORS and others.—The road from Sydney to the Sir Joseph Banks Hotel, Botany Bay, is nearly finished, and is in first-rate order.
VICKERS MOYSE.

MILK CART and HARNESS.—For SALE, milk cart and harness. Apply 187, York-street.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF EAST SYDNEY.—I, Richard Hill, Returning-officer for the electoral district of East Sydney, do hereby give notice that a PUBLIC MEETING of the electors of the above-named electoral district will be holden at Hyde Park, at noon, on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-eighth day of October instant, for the nomination and election of a member to serve in the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales for the said electoral district, in the place of William Forster, Esq., whose seat in the said Assembly hath been declared vacant by reason of his acceptance of the office of Colonial Secretary.
In the event of this election being contested, and a poll demanded, the polling will take place on FRIDAY, the thirtieth day of October instant at the following places:—
A, B, C—Jury Court, Supreme Court, King-street
D, E, F, G—Insolvent Court, King-street
H, I, J, K—The District Court, King-street
L, M, N, O—The Colonial Architect's, Hyde Park
P, Q, R, S—Up-stairs on the Hustings
T to Z—Under the Hustings.
The polling will commence at 8 o'clock in the morning, and will finally close at 4 in the afternoon of the same day.
RICHARD HILL, Returning-officer for the electorate of East Sydney.
Sydney, 22nd October, 1863.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF WEST SYDNEY.—Whereas I have this day received from the Honorable John Hay, Esquire, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, a Writ for the election of a Member for this Electorate, to serve in the said Legislative Assembly in the room of Geoffrey Eagar, Esquire, whose seat in the said Legislative Assembly hath been declared vacant by reason of his acceptance of the office of Colonial Treasurer:
NOTICE is hereby given that a MEETING of the ELECTORS of this said Electorate will be held, at the Hustings in Wynyard-square, Sydney, at noon, on THURSDAY next, the twenty-ninth day of October, for the purpose of nominating a person to serve as a Member of the said Legislative Assembly for this said Electoral District, in the room of the said Geoffrey Eagar, Esquire; and in the event of such election being contested, a POLL will be taken, at the different Polling-places for this said Electoral District, on FRIDAY, the thirtieth day of October instant, and of which further notice will be given.
GEORGE THORNTON, Returning-Officer.
Dated 20th October, 1863.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT of PARRAMATTA.—By virtue of a writ to me directed by John Hay, Esq., the Honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, I hereby give notice that an election will be held for the return of a member to serve in the present Legislative Assembly for the electoral district of Parramatta, in the room of ARTHUR TODD HOLROYD, Esq., whose seat has become vacant by reason of his acceptance of the office of Secretary for Public Works.
The nomination will be held at the Court-house, in Parramatta, at noon of the 28th day of October instant.
In the event of the election being contested, the poll will be taken on the 29th day of October instant, at polling-places of which notice will be given.
CHARLES BETHEL LYONS, Returning-officer.
Parramatta, October 22nd.

TO THE ELECTORS OF ORANGE.—GENTLEMEN,—By my acceptance of office, the seat to which you did me the distinguished honour of spontaneously electing me, has become vacant. I am, therefore, now a candidate for re-election, and shall, at the earliest moment possible, afford myself the pleasure of thanking you in person for your past confidence, and at the same time asking for your approval of the course which I have hitherto pursued as your representative.
I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
JAMES MARTIN.
Sydney, 19th October.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE ELECTORATE OF YASS PLAINS.—GENTLEMEN,—My acceptance of the office of Solicitor-General has rendered my seat in the Legislative Assembly vacant. I now offer myself as a candidate for re-election, and thus afford you an opportunity of expressing your approval or disapproval of the course I have taken in accepting office as a Minister of the Crown.
I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient and faithful servant,
P. FAUCETT.
Elizabeth-street North, Sydney.

TO THE ELECTORS OF BOURKE WARD.—GENTLEMEN,—An advertisement has appeared the last few weeks in the HERALD and EMPIRE newspapers, relative to the election of Alderman for your Ward. The advertisement bears the signature of the present retiring Alderman (Mr. WILLIAM AITKEN), and states he is a candidate for re-election, and claims to be elected again on account (so he states) of having been placed at the head of the poll when he was opposed by a gentleman, who has since obtained a more distinguished position. The worthy Alderman must be dreaming; the gentleman he opposed, and who he imagines is a Member of Parliament is a different MAN altogether, although of the SAME NAME. Mr. Alderman Aitken also states he was never absent from the Council when any important subject was brought forward. Opinions differ, and I fancy when you have the pleasure of meeting Mr. Aitken at the ward meetings, you will have a very different idea to his. I can assure you that he repeatedly voted against his colleague, Mr. Alderman Raphael, who, I believe, the electors think one of the very best men who ever represented Bourke Ward—and further, that Mr. Alderman Aiken most distinctly stated publicly to parties, whose word you will not doubt, that he (Mr. Aiken) wished that his term of office was over, for he was quite tired of it. So much for the trouble you took to elect him. I fancy a few questions will be put to the worthy Alderman, in which he will find that the electors are not quite so green as his cards are, and although I have been Renny-vated, he will find he will require to be invigorated before he beats his present opponent Mr. Walter Renny.
I remain, Gentlemen, yours obediently,
J. SIMPSON.

£5 REWARD.—LOST, on 5th October, near Egalaira, Macquarie River, a heavy chesnut Draught HORSE, hollow back, 17 hands, branded JH over ⌒ over M near shoulder, M near hip, star on forehead; also, a grey MARE, branded IM off shoulder, S in circle over S in circle near shoulder. The above reward will be paid on delivery to H. LUCAS, Teroubie, Ganningbar Creek, Macquarie River.

THE BUSHRANGERS.—£2500 REWARD for the apprehension of JOHN GILBERT, JOHN O'MEALLY, BENJAMIN HALL, MICHAEL BURKE, and JOHN VANE.
Whereas the abovenamed persons are charged with the commission of numerous and serious offences, and have hitherto eluded the efforts to apprehend them: It is hereby notified that the Government will pay a reward of five hundred pounds for such information as will lead to the apprehension of each of the offenders named.
All such information communicated by any person charged with the commission of an offence will entitle his case to favourable consideration by the Crown, and will in all cases be regarded by the police authorities as strictly confidential; and in the event of payment of any of the rewards above offered, the name of the recipient will not be disclosed.
The above rewards are offered in lieu of all others previously payable by Government for the apprehension or conviction of the offenders above named.
WILLIAM FORSTER.
Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 21st October.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—Lost, probably in the Domain, a small gold CHARM. The finder will receive the above reward on delivery at HARDY, BROTHERS, jewellers, Hunter-street.

CHILD LOST.—A little Girl, about 5 years old; had on a brown dress, black jacket, and a white mohair hat. Whoever will bring her to the corner of Palmer and Woolloomooloo streets, will be rewarded.

LOST, a PUPPY, half breed of Newfoundland, black body, white ring round neck, and white paws. Reward will be given by returning the same to 115, King-street East.

IF THE SCOTCHMAN who borrowed an Inverness Cape from Mr. Munn's would return it, he will oblige.

NOTICE.—The Business carried on under the style of GORE and THACKERAY, as builders, was mutually DISSOLVED August 8th, 1863.
B. THACKERAY, Darlinghurst.

ESTATE OF S. COHEN, Cooma.—Creditors are requested to send in their claims on or before TUESDAY, 27th instant, previous to declaration of a dividend.
S. L. BENSUSAN } Trustees.
FRED. PARSONS }
397, George-street.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales,
ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.
In the matter of the Will of ROBERT JOHNSTONE BARTON, late of Boree Nyrang, in the district of Wellington, in the colony of New South Wales, Esquire, deceased.
NOTICE is hereby given that EMILY MARY BARTON, of Buckrubah, Molong, in the district of Wellington, in the colony of New South Wales, widow, the sole executrix named in the said will, intends, after the expiration of fourteen days from the publication of this notice, to apply to this honorable Court in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, that probate of the said will may be granted to her as such executrix as aforesaid.
Dated this twenty-third day of September in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.
WANT and SLADE, proctors for the said Emily Mary Barton, 142, Pitt-street, Sydney.

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DESTRUCTIVE STORM AND FLOODS AT FORBES.

(From the Miner, October 21.)

On Saturday forenoon, Forbes was visited by such a storm of wind and rain as never was before witnessed here. The sky had for some time been lowering, and at length a perfect wall of dust was seen coming up the South Lead, driven before the wind, and warning everybody to shorten sail, and make all snug. Along it came, and was not long in reaching Forbes—the town being very soon enveloped in a cloud, half dust and half rain—through which the keenest eye could not penetrate three feet. The lightning was of the most dangerous description, and the rain poured in torrents. We never saw so much water fall in the same time, either in Forbes or anywhere else. It was not like rain, neither was it hail, but a perfect volume of water, which penetrated every roof, and soaked through all opposing surfaces. Taking it altogether, the force of this storm was more overwhelming than that of the one which just twelve months before destroyed the Wesleyan chapel, the Catholic chapel, the ball alley, and many other buildings. On Saturday last, calico buildings were laid waste all over the town; sheets of bark were stripped off many of the best buildings in the town, and much damage was done which has not come publicly before the notice of any one. A large tree near the Black Bull was broken by the wind; and the corners of Printing House-square ran a narrow risk of injury in consequence. Providentially, no accident to limb or life was experienced. We heard of no one being heard; but the resistless force of wind and rain struck awe into the hearts of the townspeople; and, while the visitation lasted, no building could be considered safe. In the afternoon, about four o'clock, another heavy shower came on, which lasted a considerable time; and, altogether, we may say that Saturday and Sunday where the most cheerless we ever remember in our town.

Having thus disposed of the town, proceed we now to tell of disastrous effects of the storm as it cut its way through the thickly-timbered forest between Forbes and Orange—premising, by the remark, that this hurricane can be traced from Lambing Flat, gathering strength, however, as it travelled to the north-east. Between Forbes and Eugowra the way was marked by trees wholly and partially felled by the elements. Huge timber trees were torn up by the roots—others snapped across at the trunk like reeds; while branches flew about thickly, threatening travellers with destruction if they remained in the forest. At the Southern Cross, a tree fell across the prospectors' tent: the men were inside at the time, and escaped, as if by a miracle, unhurt. At Mr. Rogers's well-known hostelrie, at Eugowra, the inhabitants had a very narrow escape. A large portion of the roof was blown off, and all hands, for safety, had to rush from the house, and run the risk of being struck down by the boughs, which flew about like hail. Here Mr. Charles Collis was hit by a sheet of bark, in its passage before the wind, and knocked down; he fell into a deep hole, full of water; the ground was all submerged, and he was within a little of meeting his death by the accident. The men who are building Mr Clements' new house at Eugowra were also very providentially saved. They lived in two tents, which stand apart from each other about six feet. A tree, fully three feet in diameter, fell right between these two tents without injuring or touching either the one or the other. At Murgah, when the storm was at its height at about noon, the hailstones fell by bushels and of the size of pigeons' eggs. A gentleman in whose veracity we can perfectly rely was out on the Burns Creek, a tributary of the Eugowra, when the storm came on. Taking warning from the lightning and thunder which preceded the hail, he sought an open space, sat down, and covered himself with a blanket, which he fortunately had on his saddle. When the hail ceased he could with difficulty rise, so great was the weight of hailstones on his shoulders; and he was surrounded by an accumulation of hail fully two feet deep. This gentleman describes the storm at that point as grand in the extreme.

The river has been gradually rising, and on Sunday it reached a height barely equalled by the flood of a month or six weeks since. In the cellar of the Burton Brewery the water was nine feet—a sad thing for the proprietors, who, since their other misfortune, have spent nearly fifty pounds in repairing damages. On the present occasion they succeeded in saving the beer, or, at all events, the major portion of it; but the trouble and inconvenience they will be put to cannot fail to cause them very serious loss. The settlers on the river, hearing that the river was coming down "a banker," took the precaution to leave their residences. At the Commissioners' Camp it was just "touch and go," but, fortunately, no great damage has been done. Although not as yet quite flooded out, the people of Forbes have already had plenty of reason to remember the difference between this winter and the last. We trust it will be many years before so disastrous a deluge occurs again.

PARRAMATTA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

VOLUNTEER FIRE BRIGADE ANNIVERSARY DINNER.—The anniversary dinner of the company, on the occasion of the completion of the fourth year of its existence as a public institution, took place at Mr. N. Payten's Assembly Room, on Friday evening. The chair was taken by the chairman of the company, Mr. J. Dobson, the vice-chair being filled by Mr. E. H. Statham. Notwithstanding the fact that the evening chosen was not a convenient one to many—some of the members of the company, and other friends, being consequently prevented from being present—the festive meeting was a very successful and harmonious one. Full justice having been done to the plenty provided, the toasts of "The Queen" and "The Prince and Princess of Wales" were, at the call of the chairman, enthusiastically drunk. The health of her Majesty's representative, his Excellency Sir John Young, succeeded. The vice-chairman gave "The army, navy, and volunteers," which was responded to on behalf of the volunteers by Sergeant Barker of the Parramatta Company. Alderman Pye proposed the toast of the evening, "Prosperity to the Parramatta Volunteer Fire Brigade." Their success would depend mainly upon themselves. Let them practise, let them make themselves thoroughly efficient, and they would receive public appreciation and support. Mr. Dobson responded: The Volunteer Fire Brigade had established itself in the face of many opposing circumstances. They had had difficulties thrown in their way by some, which never should have been, but he was happy to say that they had surmounted them all. He hoped that they would now increase in strength; as far as in him lay, he would do all in his power to promote the interests of the company with which he was connected, and to conduct it to a yet more satisfactory condition. Mr. Menser, as founder of the brigade, also responded—referring to the regular practices of the company, should their efforts be seriously required. He pointed out the purely unselfish motives of the members, and called attention to the secretary's report, which would show the judicious distribution of the funds, and that the company were continually adding, as their means would allow them, materials of public utility, in case of fire.—Mr. H. Moody gave the "Municipal Council of Parramatta." Alderman Pye returned thanks on behalf of the council, referring to the cordial co-operation of the members of the council, whatever differences might exist between them in other than municipal matters. Then followed the health of the President of the Company, proposed by Mr. Austin, and responded to by Mr. Dobson.—The Parramatta Volunteer Rifle Band," proposed by Mr. Barker, and responded to by sergeant Jones, of the band. "The Ladies," responded to by Mr. R. Rowling. "The Press," by the vice-chairman, Mr. E. H. Statham, and "The superintendent and host, Mr. N. Payten." The health of the absent member, Mr. John Williams, with wishes for his safe return from England, given by Mr. Culmsee, foreman of the company, was also drunk with great applause, and the evening's proceedings closed at half-past ten o'clock, with the National Anthem. A portion of the Volunteer Band kindly contributed their services to the company, and performed at intervals during the evening.

POLICE COURT.—Saturday, 24th October.—Before the Mayor, and Mr. Langley.—William Smith was brought up, charged with stealing three pairs of trousers from the shop front of Mr. Rogers, draper, in George-street. The prisoner, on the previous evening, was seen by a neighbour of Mr. Rogers to take the trousers which were exposed for sale, and walk away with them. He was pursued, and threw away the trousers, and eventually was caught in Phillip-street, and taken into custody by senior constable Johnstone. The prisoner was also charged with stealing two blankets from the shop front of Mr. Clifton, draper, on Thursday. He sold the blanket to Mr. Flack, publican, for five shillings, who told him he might have them back at any time upon his repaying the five shillings. On hearing that blankets had been stolen from Mr. Clifton, Mr. Flack took them to the police. The blankets were identified by Mr. Clifton as his property. It appeared that the prisoner had only just been liberated from gaol, where he had been serving a sentence of twelve months. Preferring to be dealt with by the Bench, he was found guilty of both the offences charged, and was sentenced in each case to be imprisoned in Parramatta gaol, as a house of correction, for six calendar months, with hard labour—the latter sentence to commence at the expiration of the first.—William Robinson, for using obscene language in a public place, was fined 10s., in default seven days' in gaol.

KIAMA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

OCTOBER 22ND.—At the Police Court, before Messrs. Chapman, Kendall, and the Mayor, Mr. Owen. Henry Bishop was placed in the dock, charged with stealing two fowls, valued at 4s. Constable John Chisholm, being duly sworn, said, I apprehended the prisoner at the Fermanagh Hotel, Kiama, about ten o'clock this morning, on a charge preferred by Lawrence O'Toole, of stealing fowls; when I apprehended him he had no property; I found a bundle on the edge of Terralong-street; it contained two fowls and bread and meat, and two tin pots, and also a pair of boots and two blankets; I don't know whether the bundle belongs to the prisoner; I did not see him with it at any time. Lawrence O'Toole, being duly sworn, said: I live in Terralong-street, Kiama; I know the prisoner before the Court; he came into my house and had a glass of rum; he had no property with him, but threepence to my knowledge; he had no bundle with him; the bundle with the fowls before the Court was not with him; I saw the bundle all the morning lying in Terralong-street; I did not see the prisoner with it; I saw him come from where it was; I saw him with it yesterday and the day before; I don't know what was in the bundle yesterday, but I know what is in the bundle to-day; there are two fowls with other things in it; it is hard to say whom the fowls belong to now, but I swear that the cock before the Court is mine; I never sold it; I did not miss the hen; I won't swear that she is my property; I have hens of the same description; I value the fowls at four shillings. Martin Flynn said: I am a labourer in Kiama; I know the prisoner before the Court; I saw him walking backwards and forwards from O'Toole's; I noticed a bundle like the one before the Court lying in Terralong-street; I did not see the prisoner with it; I did not see him with a bundle at any time; I did not know what was in the bundle when I saw it; I saw the prisoner walking about, one hundred yards from it; it was about five o'clock this morning when I first saw the prisoner before O'Toole's door. Bishop pleaded not guilty. He was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, with hard labour, in Wollongong gaol.

On the 20th, one William Owen was fined 10s., and 5s. 6d., costs of Court, with 21s. professional costs to Mr. Owen, for rescuing three head of cattle from one Thomas Breezely, which had been lawfully seized for the purpose of being impounded. Thomas Breezely, a boy thirteen years of age, having been sworn, said: I drove the cattle to the pound gate; the poundkeeper unlocked the gate; Owen came up, and drove them away; he said he would kick me, and that he would wring my ears; I ran down to the sea; the poundkeeper afterwards called me to his house to sign a paper; I did not read it, nor did he read it to me; he told me not to throw stones at the cattle; Owen was at the gate when I threw the stones. William Alexander Hines said: I am the keeper of the Kiama pound; I have been subpœnaed by the defendant; I get the parties to sign a notice of impounding in writing; after the notice is signed I consider the cattle impounded; I took charge of the cattle; Owen said he would answer for the fees; I took his word and let him take away the cattle; one shilling and fourpence was paid as damages per head; I have since received 5s., the full amount due; To the best of my belief it was paid either on that day or the following day; the cattle were taken away by my permission. Cross-examined by Mr. Owen: After I opened the gate Breezely tried to drive them in, but he did not get them in; Owen came up and wrangled with the boy, and took away the cattle; I will not swear that I read the notice which I got the boy to sign; I don't recollect whether I did; the cattle were taken away by Owen before the boy signed the notice; I saw the boy run away when Owen took charge of the cattle. By the Bench: I shouted to the boy that the cattle were all right; I saw the boy exerting himself to get the cattle in, when Owen took the cattle away. I told Mr. Connell three days afterwards that the defendant refused to pay the fees due on the impounded cattle; properly speaking, the cattle were not impounded; Owen had possession of the cattle before he said it was all right.

The exports for the week from the district of Kiama are 456 kegs of butter, 92 pigs, 26 calves, 21 cases of eggs, 2 coops of fowls, 11 packages bacon, 20 bags of potatoes, &c.

I may add that the district is thriving fast; the country just now, after the late rains, is looking splendid.

MACLEAY RIVER.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

OCTOBER 1st.—The District Court was held on Monday 21st ultimo. Nineteen plaints were entered, but the parties in eight actions adjusted their differences previous to the day of hearing. Mr. District Judge Francis and Mr. Ellis, acting Crown Prosecutor, were landed on Sunday at Mal Bay, and had to walk through the bush eight miles to the pilot station. Mr. Mackenzie provided a boat, in which they came to Kempsey. They were out all night, and the rain came down in torrents during the whole time. No District Judge has so many difficulties to contend against in going circuit as Mr. Francis. After his wearisome nocturnal journey in an open boat, his Honor opened the court at twelve o'clock, two hours after his arrival, sat until 6 p.m., and concluded the business. Next morning by ten he was *en route* to Port Macquarie, having to encounter a road which recent wet weather had converted into a dangerous morass in many places; and, his duties ended at Port Macquarie, his Honor had to undertake the road to Wingham, which mailmen and travellers are unanimous in describing as a highway having every defect that entitles it to the bad eminence of being dangerous and difficult.

This sitting of the District Court presented a novel feature to many of the inhabitants. Mr. Thurlow and Mr. Ellis attended. To those who had never heard pleadings in a court of law before, it was entertainment and instruction to listen to these gentlemen demolishing what parties interested and uninterested thought immovable, sifting evidence, and making reluctant witnesses tell what they wished to conceal—twisting no into yes, and yes into no with an accommodating flexibility that was quite marvellous to those who listened.

We were startled by the announcement that an attempt to break into the court-house had been made on the morning after the sitting of the District Court. Rumour did not exceed the truth in this matter, the particulars of which are as follows:—About two o'clock on Tuesday morning, constable Poole, who is in charge of the lock-up, heard a noise at the court-house door; he at once got up, went into the court room, and challenged; there was no reply, but, immediately after, the door was violently pushed; constable Poole again challenged, saying he would fire if there was no answer. Another violent push and the door came in with a crash. Constable Poole fired and seized the man who drove the door in, calling for a light. The fellow who was apprehended coolly remarked that there was no necessity for that, as he would strike a light. He was at once secured, and sergeant Scott identified him as a recent arrival in the district, whose appearance and conduct were very suspicious. The Bench dealt with the case summarily, and sentenced the fellow to four months' imprisonment as a rogue and a vagabond.

October 8th.—The New Moon arrived to-day. She has undergone considerable repairs, and both inside and outside presents an improved appearance. A circular from the Chief Secretary announces that the Courts of Petty Sessions are to be supplied with a copy of Archbold's Common Law. This book will prove a useful reference, but a still more valuable addition to the legal authorities available to country benches would be "Addison on Contracts." It would be a guide in deciding questions that frequently come before the courts of the interior.

October 10th.—The Diamantina (s.) arrived at Kempsey this evening, at 8 p.m. She encountered heavy weather after leaving Sydney, and took shelter in Broken Bay. It was a disappointment hearing that this steamer was not to come again to Kempsey, the company having determined to discontinue running her between Sydney and the Macleay. Although a smaller vessel would suit the requirements of the trade, yet, having such a fine steamer running on the line would be a great benefit to all interests; but united vigorous action in obtaining a public advantage or suppressing a public evil is never adopted here. No effort has been made to support the Diamantina—hence what must have benefited the district largely and quickly is lost.

QUEENSLAND.

THE Urara brings Brisbane papers to the 22nd instant, and Rockhampton to the 17th.

We quote from the *Courier* as follows:—

A rather serious accident occurred on board the steamer Queen on Wednesday afternoon. It appears that Mr. Gideon, the chief officer, while engaged in his duties on board, stepped on to the main hatch, which by accident had been covered by the fore-hatches. These, being smaller than the hatch, would not support his weight, and fell with him to the bottom of the hold, a depth of nearly sixteen feet. Falling on his feet the shock caused a concussion of the spine.

The coroner, Dr K. Cannan, held an inquiry on the morning of 19th in tent, touching the death of one James Arneil, a farmer, who was drowned in the Logan on Sunday week. From the evidence of James M'Luckie (who was a partner of the deceased, it seems that on the day mentioned the two went over the river separately in a blackfellow's canoe, the blackfellow acting as ferryman. At the time they desired to return, there was no one to ferry them over, and the deceased, after an unavailing attempt to take his mate over in the canoe, proposed to paddle himself over, and that his mate (M'Luckie) should swim. When about half-way over, the canoe began to fill, and the deceased getting frightened, did not direct the skiff rightly. It turned down stream, and was ultimately upset by the deceased, who had lost all presence of mind. M'Luckie made every endeavour to save his friend, but was unsuccessful, and nearly lost his own life in the attempt, as Arneil seized him on rising again, and only missed dragging him down by the shirt M'Luckie wore giving way. A verdict of accidentally drowned was returned.

The *Warwick Mail* says:—The two Frenchmen prospecting the ridges at Sandy Creek are very sanguine as to the result of their labours. They are at present engaged in sinking a shaft, and were down about seventy feet on Thursday last. They expect to bottom at a depth of ninety or a hundred feet.

The *Toowoomba Chronicle* remarks, in regard to the weather:—On Saturday, Sunday, and Monday last it was warm, the sun being very powerful at times. Towards the evening of the latter day, black heavy clouds sprang up from the west, threatening a thunderstorm, and about two hours after their first appearance the first few drops fell, and a sprinkling took place occasionally for about a quarter of an hour, when it came down in earnest, and continued for an hour and a half or two hours, with an occasional shower during the night. Tuesday morning was lowering, but towards the middle of the day the clouds disappeared, and a fine drying wind sprang up, and it has been fine ever since. The crops are looking remarkably well in all directions, there being nothing to complain of in this respect except the cabbage, which, in some instances, have been attacked by the aphis, but not to any serious extent.

THE PEAK DOWNS DIGGINGS.—Mr. M'Gregor, of the Ulster Arms Hotel, returned from Peak Downs on Tuesday evening, having left the diggings on the 5th instant. He reports favourably of the diggings, and believes the men at work are doing well, as they all appear contented, though at present they are piling wash-dirt, there being no surface water obtainable. He was informed there were 400 to 500 diggers on the ground, but believes, though he did not visit all the gullies, that the number was really about 300. He saw one party of three scratching wash-dirt from the surface and piling it till the rain set in, and they stated they were getting enough to pay for rations—about three-quarters of an ounce per day—by picking it out of the wash-dirt dry. Mr. M'Gregor saw two men who had six or eight pounds each, and Mr. Winter offered to sell him one hundred ounces, which, however, he did not accept, as the storekeepers are paying £3 12s. to £3 15s. per ounce, and Mr. M'Gregor's limit was £3 11s., not £2 11s., as was stated by the correspondent of a contemporary. Mr. M'Gregor did not offer to buy on the diggings. The statement made in our columns recently that a man had got three pounds weight in three weeks, Mr. M'Gregor corroborates. The scarcity of water is not so great as has been reported, he having seen a party sink a hole at the new rush fourteen feet deep, and get eight feet of water. The necessary element can easily be got by sinking, but the diggers prefer waiting for a supply on the surface. On his return Mr. M'Gregor met about a hundred persons on the way up, and saw one or two returning. Among other curiosities he met a man drawing a wheelbarrow, and another who, in default of a pack-horse, had pressed a bull-dog into his service, which was carrying his swag.—*Rockhampton Bulletin*, October 17.

GOLD BUYING AT ROCKHAMPTON.—The *Bulletin* of 17th instant says:—A parcel of gold, eight pounds in weight, has been purchased during the week by the Australian Joint Stock Bank, and another parcel weighing upwards of twelve pounds is reported to be in town, but we have been unable to obtain reliable particulars respecting it.

THE INSURGENT TRIBES IN NEW ZEALAND.

(From the Otago Daily Times, October 13.)

THE opinion is expressed by some of the colonial journals, that the first decisive blow inflicted by General Cameron on the Waikatos will be the signal for a reactionary movement by the clerical and philo-Maori parties in favour of the native race. It seems to be doubted whether defeat will bring about the submission of the insurgent tribes; and it is considered that an effort will be made to accomplish a compromise by which the direful effects of continued war may be averted from the natives. It is supposed that after the power of the Government has made itself felt in one or two decisive actions, the willingness to make an arrangement will be free from the construction being placed on peaceful overtures which the natives have ascribed to former truces. If something of the kind be not done, we are told, the war will drag on to an indefinite period, and terminate only in the subjugation by force of arms of every tribe in the island—the confiscation of every acre of native land, and, in short, the virtual blotting out of the aboriginal population.

There is much in these arguments which recommends them to the humane instincts of the colonists, and they will no doubt find exponents and adherents in England. Similar principles have actuated the line of conduct which for many years characterised the administration of Native Government in New Zealand. Care for the natives, anxious protection of their real or supposed rights and privileges, and fear of outraging their prejudices and national ideas for many years formed the key to the policy of the Government. In the history of no previous colony where there was a large native population, can be found in the policy of the dominant power so much consideration for the aboriginal race. The most favorable opportunities have since the foundation of the colony been afforded for the operations of Missionary enterprise. Possessing no serious preconceived religious prejudices—no deep-rooted idolatry, the Maories eagerly embraced the doctrines of Christianity, and nominally at least the religion of the Missionaries has become the only creed of the whole native population. What more could have been done to establish lasting peace and union between the two races? And yet what is the position now? We are not going to attempt to trace step by step the circumstances which have brought about the present struggle. It is easy to ascribe to one or two leading questions the direct cause of the existing troubles; but we must go further back for the real element of destruction. It is not this or that dispute which has destroyed the peaceful relations of the European and native races, although they have perhaps given a form to the silent and unsuspected antagonism that has for years been growing in the native mind.

The fact is, the whole scheme of native government was from the first a mistake—an experiment based upon the most humane and righteous principles, but nevertheless a mistake as applied to the peculiar circumstances of the Maori people. Abstractedly no Government is so secure as that of a nation whose people obey its laws more from a feeling of inborn respect for them than from a fear of their penalties. But a people does not reach this position except through centuries of moral and political education. The natural essence of authority is power,—be it moral, intellectual, or physical. As applied to the English people, all these elements of power have for ages been working out that respect for and obedience to the laws which has become an instinct with Englishmen. The laws embody the labours of the best and wisest of the nation, and the exigencies of time have created their own requirements.

To apply to a race of savages the moral as separated from the physical elements of authority was a noble experiment. But it was an experiment of which we are now reaping the fruits. Rapidly as the Maories seized the tenets of Christianity, and remarkable as was the aptitude they betrayed for certain principles of law, they had for ages recognised but one principle of authority amongst themselves—the power of might. There is no doubt that at the first outset of the English colonization of New Zealand the natives had a vague idea of the superior might of the Europeans. There are many circumstances connected with the early history of the colony to prove that this feeling of respect existed. Had the obligations of the treaty of Waitangi been rigidly enforced from the first—had the first outrage on the laws which the natives themselves professed to recognise been sternly punished, there would probably never have been any serious disputes between the two races. But this was not done: the authority of the law was seldom or at best very ineffectually exerted, and the consequence was a disbelief of its power and contempt for the Government from which that law emanated. This process of disbelief has been going on for years, every now and then making its existence felt, and with no attempt to check its operation. Occasionally sparks would fly up from the lurking embers of distrust and disaffection—only to be carefully covered up by concessions and conciliations. The fire remained spreading silently and steadily under its covering,—until something—the Waitara dispute for example—suddenly kicked off the surface and admitting air to the glowing mass, it burst forth into flame. This smouldering antagonism has now again blazed forth, and this time embracing wider limits than before. At the last war the Government contented itself as on previous occasions with covering it up. This time every ember must be extinguished. The power of the natives must be thoroughly and completely destroyed. We are not called on to destroy the natives themselves to effect this result. One or two crushing defeats on the Waikato will not do this, although they would prepare the way. The power of the natives must be attacked in detail. Looking to the desired end—the firm establishment of the power of the Government—every obstacle in the way must be removed. First place the heel of authority on the insurgent tribes, environ them with military settlements, intersect their territories with roads, and at least render them harmless, and then will be the time to consider plans for their welfare.

The treaty of Waitangi has been often quoted for and against the natives. It is, doubtless, an imperfect treaty on which to base the government of the natives. Virtually it has been broken over and over again. Theoretically, the natives are regarded as British subjects, practically they have been treated less as subjects than as allies. The whole scheme of native government has been an anomaly. The future policy of the Government must be based on a clearly defined foundation. We must start fairly with the assumption that every native of the colony is *de facto* a subject of her Majesty. Undoubtedly we shall have to accommodate the administration of native government to the peculiar circumstances and character of the Maories, but one principle must pervade the government of both natives and Europeans—obedience. Once establish the paramount influence of legitimate authority, and the details of government become easy; but unless that is accomplished, the work of legislation will be constantly interrupted.

Whilst advocating the most vigorous measures against the insurgent tribes, we are not of those who would desire to see the Maories blotted out from the face of the earth. The Maories are undoubtedly a fine race, endowed with many rare and valuable qualities. Judicious treatment and enlightened government might have raised them to a position unequalled in the history of modern colonisation, but the very peculiarity of their character has proved the greatest obstacle to the success of the policy which has been brought to bear on them. If the race is to be spared—if the remnant of the once populous tribes of New Zealand is to be preserved—if we would desire to see created from it a lasting monument of the elevating and humanising influences of civilisation, the strong hand of power must not be withheld until the authority of the law common alike to Europeans and natives is firmly established and universally recognised. When that is done, it will be time to give play to that spirit of conciliation which may then be safely exercised. The first principles of law established, the details of government can be easily adapted to the peculiar character and ideas of the natives. Then may we, with some show of reason, admit the Maori race to a voice in the Legislature of the colony, and the enthusiastic dream of Mr. Fitzgerald may to some extent be realised.

MEDICAL ETIQUETTE.

(From the Cornhill.)

THE etiquette which rules doctors in their dealings with each other is popularly much misunderstood. It is believed that medical men observe a certain loyalty to each other because they expect that the good offices which they perform for a *confrère* will be repaid by similar services. That such a motive to mutual loyalty does, in a secondary way, influence doctors in their behaviour to each other, there can be no doubt; nevertheless, this is not the true origin of the tendency to support each other which all decent medical men show. The true reason for it is the instinctive consciousness on the doctor's part that he needs all the moral help and sympathy he can get to keep himself true, and honest, and unpretending; without which qualities he knows full well his work will never be satisfactory, nor he himself a happy man. For this reason he refuses steadily, if he be an honourable man, to credit any stories of miscarriage from want of skill on the part of a brother practitioner on anything short of the evidence of unprejudiced medical observers, or to allow any weight to the statements of laymen to such effect, unless they are susceptible of this kind of confirmation. The consideration would also force itself on his mind, that by any other course he would expose scientific truth to grave danger, and that he would not improbably be helping to give authority to some false doctrine in science which might one day be used with terrific effect against *himself*, unless he were willing to consent to be dishonest.

Let us take another case in which a medical man's sympathy and sense of fairness to a brother practitioner is often put to the test. Nothing is more common, with a certain class of patients, than to change their medical attendants upon the most frivolous pretexts. Other persons (and those the wiser and more thoughtful part of society) are not fond of such changes, and only under the impression of gross malpraxis on the part of their doctor would they be inclined to dismiss him. However, on serious or trivial grounds, as the case may be, a good many doctors do receive their dismissal, and an equal number are called to fill their vacant posts, and some important questions at once arise as to the way in which the latter ought to conduct themselves. It is by no means an enviable post, that of the last summoned doctor, for the chances are ninety-nine out of a hundred that he will be solicited, more or less directly, to give an unfavourable opinion of the system of his predecessor. Of course in a large number of instances he will feel bound to decline to do this, because he knows that the previous treatment was quite proper; but in a certain number of cases it naturally happens that he considers that the treatment was wrong; nay, he may even believe that the late attendant was criminally neglectful, and did not use the skill and knowledge which he actually possessed. In the first place, however, it may be confidently said that no honourable practitioner would desire to make capital out of the mistakes of a colleague, still less to profit by the injustice of patients towards a former medical adviser. Secondly, supposing that he finds himself so closely interrogated that he has no choice but either to damage the reputation of a *confrère*, to besmirch his own conscience, or to offend a new client by his reticence, the decision, though it may be painful and trying to have to make it, cannot be doubtful to a just man. The last alternative—that of disappointing that appetite for detecting people in mistakes and misdemeanors, which his patient feels—must be faced, and the doctor has the plain duty before him of refusing to answer the questions put to him.

Again: let us take the case of a medical man who is called upon by a patient to pronounce an opinion on the question whether another practitioner has or has not been guilty of neglect amounting to a legal crime? Let us suppose that his internal judgment answers this question in the affirmative; even in this case he would decline to give any answer until he had communicated with the accused person and heard his version of the matter; and if this should fail to shake the opinion already formed, the medical man whose opinion had been sought would still delay to deliver any judgment until he had consulted with some impartial professional authority. Nothing short of a previous investigation of this kind would be felt, by any honourable practitioner, to justify a charge of criminality against a colleague—and nothing short of criminality ought to tempt him to make any charge at all. In all cases short of this, true etiquette suggests that he should take refuge in absolute silence, if he cannot justify his brother practitioner. And whenever he has reason to suppose that personal spite has instigated the request for his judicial opinion, he feels bound to throw cold water with all possible emphasis on the complaints of his client.

Another case, well adapted to test a medical man's loyalty to other members of the profession, is that of a physician called to give a second opinion in a case with the treatment of which the patient's friends are angrily dissatisfied. In many instances, of course, the original attendant is only too happy to assent to the consultation taking place, and the meeting of the doctors passes off in a perfectly friendly way. Such is not always the case, however; for the first medical attendant may have reason to know beforehand that the opinions of his proposed assistant differ so radically from his own, that there is little chance of their coming to an agreement. Under these circumstances, the conference is almost inevitably entered on, by one or both parties, in a spirit of involuntary hostility; and it may well happen that they may find themselves obliged to tell the patient that there is no hope of their agreement. Now comes the awkward point; the patient or his friends must of course decide as to which of the preffered counsels they will be guided by; and the position of the adviser whose opinion is overridden becomes such as to test severely his loyalty to his colleague, as such. For his pride, joined with a certain swelling indignation born of strong scientific conviction, may urge him to throw up the case and retire; while his duty certainly bids him remain, and assist in carrying out thoroughly the plan of his rival.

One more illustration of the mutual relations of doctors will suffice us. A medical man happens to have a dear friend who is dangerously ill, and who is being treated by another doctor in a way which his medical friend disapproves. Is the latter to interfere, and to tell the patient or his friends his own opinion? He would certainly not do so until he had consulted the regular attendant privately. The latter would probably request his co-operation in the treatment and throw the responsibility of deciding whose advice shall be followed upon the patient's friend.

The above illustrations will, perhaps, sufficiently indicate the substantial principle on which doctors, though often unconsciously, base their conduct to each other. But, as in common life, the treatment which we bestow on any man depends much on whether or not we believe that he is acting honestly, so in the medical profession, any person who claims the benefit of that particular kind of social justice which we call etiquette must be able to prove that he is acting in good faith. The essence of all quackery, properly so called, is the absence of a bona fides, and it would be therefore interesting to define, if possible, what constitutes proof of such deficiency.

In the first place, it is needless to say that if any man pretends to understand the art of curing human diseases, he implies that he has studied the vital structure and functions of the human body, the natural history of diseases, and the effect of medicines on the healthy and on the sick person respectively. Studies such as these are enormously expensive and troublesome, and can only be carried out by means of the association of students in a hospital school, such as exist in our metropolitan and some of our provincial cities. Unless, therefore, a medical man could give evidence of a reasonable period of study passed at such an institution, he might justly be suspected of bad faith in pretending to be able to cure: if he had passed such a period of study, diligently employed, he could have no difficulty in passing a legally qualifying examination; we should ask him, therefore, to produce a diploma, and we should justly deny, to a man who could not do so, the special courtesies due to a scientific colleague. But this is a comparatively simple case. A far more embarrassing question is, what attitude to assume towards a man who possesses the legal diploma, but disgraces it by his practice—we do not mean morally, but intellectually? What is the nature of the trust committed into the hands of a medical man at the time of his receiving a license to practise? It certainly is not intended by his examiners as a permission to be blind to the progress of science and to continue obstinately to stick fast *super antiquas vias*, in the bad sense: and yet the temptation to do this is strong, and, in a certain number of cases, will prevail; nor could we expect anything else from the weakness of human nature. It is obvious that such a line of conduct involves a breach of good faith, which is quite as bad as that committed by the unlicensed quack, and, in strict justice, the doctor who follows this course ought to be denied the courtesies of the cloth. But this case is a proof that the laws of medical etiquette share the defects of all human laws; for, unfortunately, it is at present practically impossible to carry out the sentence on this class of offenders. So profoundly ignorant is the public of medical things, that this sort of negative conservatism is rather encouraged than otherwise by one class of patients, and the men who practise it sometimes obtain a large business and a high social consideration, which render it difficult to enforce professional penalties against them. It is worthy of note, that from this class of practitioners, happily becoming small, has proceeded nearly all that is exaggerated and unreal in medical etiquette—all that makes it resemble the vexatious frivolity of a Spanish code of ceremony.

The etiquette of doctors in dealing with their patients is regulated, of course, for the most part, by rules of ordinary good breeding, which it is not necessary to dilate upon here. There is one question, however, which it is not easy to answer, and out of which arise many practical difficulties. How far is the doctor to treat his patient as a confidant? How far is it advisable for him to explain the reasons for the treatment he adopts, and the chances, so far as they can humanly be calculated, of success?

As for the question of explaining reasons for treatment, that may always be left to the doctor's discretion in each case, since it is a matter on which he clearly has the right to decide absolutely. The other question—whether the doctor ought to make the patient a confidant of his ideas as to the probable issue of the illness—cannot be so easily settled; and indeed must be answered in very different terms, according to the circumstances of the individual case. Abstractedly speaking, no doubt the patient has a right at all times to insist on knowing the real opinion of his medical adviser as to the prospects of his malady. But as it would be manifestly foolish to give the patient this gratification at the expense of doing his health serious injury by the alarm which a very unfavourable opinion would excite in his mind, it is certainly justifiable to evade questionings on these points within certain limits. And as these limits are difficult to define, it may be as well at once to separate certain cases in which it certainly is not lawful to deceive the patient.

To argue from small things to great: in the first place, it clearly would not be just to allow a dying patient to remain ignorant of his state when there was a probability that this would lead him to neglect matters of business highly important to relatives and friends, unless the shock of the news of his danger would be liable to accelerate his death materially. And even in cases where the prospect of death was more remote, but still (humanly speaking) certain to be realised within a limited time, there could be no question, except that of the proper moment, as to the doctor's duty to declare his opinion when such interests were at stake. But he might very fairly shift all the responsibility, as to the manner of communicating the news to the patient, upon the relatives of the latter.

The influence which spiritual considerations ought to have in deciding a medical man to divulge a patient's real condition to him, is a very grave and difficult subject; and it is one respecting which we take leave to say that doctors are often grievously misunderstood and misrepresented by well-meaning persons, especially by the clergy. To take the case of persons actually in dying circumstances, with but a few hours of this world before them—here, since the hope of saving life has fled, the part of common honesty seems to be to inform the patient truly of his condition; and yet various arguments have been urged upon the other side. It is the duty of the doctor, say some, not merely to save life if he can, but in cases where he is powerless to avert death, to promote the euthanasia, the peaceful and painless termination of life. In many cases, to inform the patient of an immediately approaching death would be to throw him into an agony of spiritual excitement; while, on the other hand, it is difficult to believe that, in his enfeebled condition, the mind would work freely and to useful purpose in the short time which remains.

There is a great deal of truth in these remarks. There can be no doubt that the doctor is bound to soothe, as well as to cure; and it is equally certain that the unexpected news of impending death would be to most persons very agitating. And it must be allowed that the extreme languor and feebleness of all mental operations, so far as we can see them, in the great majority of dying persons, give little hope that any useful self-examination can be made by moribund patients. To these considerations we reply that, putting aside altogether the question of supernatural influence, as a topic unfit for discussion here, we have yet one answer which virtually settles the whole matter. By virtue of his very office the doctor is no theologian, that is, no decider of theological questions; it is not for him to meddle in these things as one having any authority; he is but the priest of another and a humbler temple. He is bound to deliver himself of the particular message which he has to tell (either to the patient or his friends), for this is one chief reason why doctors are employed, and common honesty demands that the tacit compact be fulfilled. The only exception to this rule is when there is a strong probability that the mental agitation produced will cut short life at once, or at least much more rapidly than it would otherwise have been brought to an end.

And still less, if we reflect upon it, does it seem justifiable for the medical attendant to allow patients who are doomed to death within a limited period, but who are not in immediate danger, to remain ignorant of their condition. For here the mental faculties are not overclouded, there is still time and strength for the performance of many important duties, still clearness of vision sufficient for a review of the long procession of past events and feelings. Concealment of the truth appears to us, in this case, to be simply unjust, although we well know that the motive which prompts it is humane. An instance of this mistaken kindness once came under our notice, and impressed us deeply. A celebrated hospital physician was walking the round of his patients, attended by a large number of students. Among the sick was a poor girl, evidently the victim of advanced consumption, but whose spirits were naturally buoyant, and were raised still higher by the flattering promises of probable amendment of health which, to our surprise, the doctor gave her. But no sooner had we left the ward than the great man turned to us, and said, with a smile of gentle melancholy, "Heaven forgive me! I could not tell a poor girl like that the real state of the case, you know."

The mistake here made was a natural one, but it was not the less a mistake, and a grave one. It was neither more nor less than allowing sentimentality to weigh against and prevail over the promptings of truth and of justice, and it cannot be too strongly reprobated. With mere sentimental likings and dislikings the physician has nothing to do; he is bound to master to the utmost his personal predilections, and to act simply as an honest adviser; and it may be added that he will never need to contravene, in so doing, the instincts of real and far-sighted benevolence. It is obvious that, while weakly shrinking from the performance of a duty which might give present pain, the medical man in the story we have related was laying up for his patient, in all probability, much future anguish against the time of inevitable disclosure; and we are glad to think that such mistakes are not often made.

But there are numerous cases in which the physician's duty is by no means so clear as in the cases which we have referred to. It may, and often does happen, that he is himself doubtful as to his patient's chances of recovery, though in his private opinion the balance of probabilities may be against a favourable issue, while he has the certain conviction that to tell the sick man of his danger would be to affect those chances fatally. Under such circumstances he will probably feel that his readiest escape from a difficulty of conscience is to communicate the real state of affairs to the patient's friends under a pledge that it shall not be repeated to the sufferer himself. But he has no right to take even this course unless he has a reasonable belief in their discretion; for secrecy in this case forms a part of his therapeutical armament, and he is not justified in throwing away a single weapon causelessly. So long as there is any hope, so long ought the interest of the patient's bodily health to outweigh every consideration in the physician's mind; for he is the appointed custodian of those interests, and must do his duty in regard to them. It will easily be seen that the responsibility of coming to a decision in such cases is a heavy one, and that it must press severely on a conscientious man; and we may add that the situation of the physician is far more often one that should command sympathy than blame, even when he decides wrongly in such instances, and disaster follows from his conduct.

And now we have to consider medical etiquette as it affects the relations of the whole *corps médical* to the general public. This is a subject far too little reflected on; but the great importance of which is manifesting itself more and more clearly every day.

It is not in accordance with a high conception of etiquette, for the man of science to proclaim one scientific fact so loudly and clamorously as to divert the attention of an unwary audience from other facts which materially modify its value. When, for instance, a well known analyst declares (with such an emphasis that one could fancy tears of gratitude standing in his eyes) that B—— and Co.'s London stout is a pure, a wholesome, a nourishing, a life-giving drink, he allows a too innocent public to suppose that the vats of Guinness, and Barclay, and Buxton, and Meux contain but a dull and muddy liquor, a mere sap of the tree of knowledge of evil! And when the same great man asserts that, after the most minute inspection, of the most scientific kind, he has ascertained a fact which he thinks it necessary to print, viz., that D—— and Co. really sell pure and well-grown tea, does he not plainly hint that in this country the sale of sloe-leaves is mournfully common, if not all but universal? We are sorry to say that we once saw a still more striking instance of limited appreciation: it was no less than a testimonial, framed and glazed, in a hair-dresser's window, purporting to emanate from a very well-known practitioner, and bearing fervid witness to the renovating influence of a—hair-wash! However, we should make some allowance here. It was probably in the first delirium of joy on discovering that he had derived personal benefit from the preparation, that the man of science wrote those unguarded lines.

The custom here touched upon, of scientific men giving testimonials to particular tradesmen, for which they are paid, and which the tradesmen at once turn into money to large amounts, is indeed a very serious one; and it may well be considered whether such a practice ought not to be checked, or at least regulated, by legislative enactment. It is very easy to speak with indignation of the scientific men who act in this way, but the fault is not only, or even in greatest part, on their side. It is chiefly to be found in the increasing laxity of commercial morals, which allows respectable merchants to use without a scruple means of increasing their trade which are, in truth, nothing less than so many forms of deception. The merchant dares to offer a bribe to the scientific man, though he is not so foolish as to put it in that coarse form, which he knows would be too revolting. And the man of science, quieting his first qualms of conscience with the fallacious truism that the goods really *are* excellent, reports accordingly, with all due flourish of scientific trumpets.

There is another way in which, by the statement of a part only of the truth, scientific men have it in their power to do much harm. In an article in the March number of the *Cornhill Magazine*, we noticed and deplored the scandalous conflicts of medical evidence which so frequently have occurred on criminal trials, and we ventured to suggest what the nature of any remedy must be which could hope to have any success in abating this evil. The remedy essentially consisted in making the whole business of medical evidence in courts of law an organised affair, and removing it out of the region of personal animosities and rivalries, and of grosser temptations. And this is, in fact, the essence of all genuine etiquette: it is a league of honest men who, for the best of purposes—that of preserving their honesty—submit themselves to certain restraining rules and regulations. In such a league it would be utterly forbidden to suggest views of what *might have been*, or to relate facts the whole value of which depends on their relation to other facts which are ignored.

We have thus endeavoured to give some illustrations of the way in which the laws of medical etiquette, reflecting as they do the essential character of medical science itself, are no mean palladium of the highest qualities which all high-minded practitioners would desire to see perpetuated in the profession. And now we have a few words to say concerning the degree in which medical men themselves maintain the standard which these rules point to.

It must be owned that the correspondence between what is tacitly acknowledged to be right, and what is actually practised, is not very exact—that is to say, not in all cases. There is a class of men composed of isolated individuals in all ranks of the profession, for whom the bitter struggle with an adverse fortune is too much, who succumb from want of strength; and because they are not able to bear the accumulated weight of poverty and excessive labour, choose the shorter paths to fortune, even though they be somewhat miry. Every such case tells, and is glaringly conspicuous to the public. Who is so well known and so freely talked of as the practitioner with quackish tendencies? Every foolish vulgar thing the poor man ever did or said becomes the subject of a jest or denunciation; even his absurd habit of wearing black trousers, tail-coat, and white neckcloth, in the daytime, though harmless enough in itself, goes to make up an ideal which the intelligent classes of society despise and detest in its entirety. But let the reader try and estimate fairly what is the proportion of such men (having any legal qualification) to the respectable classes of the profession, and we think he will confess that it is at least as small as that of the black sheep to the white in either of the other professions which are called "learned." If this opinion be correct, it must certainly be to the laws of etiquette, the tradition of our forefathers, that we owe this immunity from any extraordinary tendency to humbug and quackery; for the temptations to it are enormous in the medical profession, and such as lawyers and divines have no idea of. The ignorance of the public on medical matters is so complete, and the very first steps in the path to knowledge of these matters seem to it so mysteriously difficult, that the humblest village doctor finds himself a hero—almost a magician—to a number of people. What a trial for men to have to endure whose minds are not particularly well trained, as from poverty is often the case with medical men! There must surely be some potent influence at work, keeping them the honest, steady-going genuine men that, as a class, they are. Doubtless, part of this effect is due to the sobering influence of looking constantly in the face of the great mysteries of Life, Disease, and Death; but these are influences with which one soon becomes familiar, too familiar to be inspired with the awe with which they struck the mind at first. We cannot doubt that it is the unwritten law which we, borrowing a tinsel-sounding foreign name, have called Etiquette, which really does, in great measure, produce this salutary effect; and we trust the day is far off when anything like a demolition of the outworks, which, if our view be right, guard the honesty and purity of the medical profession, shall be levelled, and the principle introduced of every man fighting simply for his own head, and in defiance of the interests of those to whom he ought naturally to look with warm sympathy.

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REPORTS OF LONDON JOINT-STOCK BANKS.

The recent publication of reports of joint-stock banks for the half-year ending 31st December, 1862, affords an opportunity of placing before the general reading public a few facts concerning these establishments, which the late efforts to found new banks may render more than usually interesting. It will serve the end in view to confine attention to the Bank of England and the six leading London joint-stock banks—Bank of London, City, London and County, London Joint-stock, London and Westminster, and Union Bank of London. Contrasting the Bank of England with its six youthful competitors, we find the paid-up capital of the great national establishment £14,553,000, against £3,618,375, resulting from a combination of the amount of the others. The public seem to appreciate a share of the small amount more highly than an interest in the large, as evidenced by the share lists of 22nd May, 1863, from which, and the reports under review, may be deduced the fact, that for every twenty shillings of paid-up capital, reserve fund, and undivided profits, from 31s. 9d. to 57s. 8d., or on the average 45s. 5d., might be obtained, being an average advance of 25s. 5d., or 127 per cent., against 38s. 8d., being an advance of 18s. 8d., or 93 per cent. in the case of the Bank of England's capital and rest. The same figures also reveal the astonishing fact that the market value of the shares is in excess of the means of the banks by the enormous amount of £22,849,524, or £16,526,515 as regards the Bank of England, and £6,323,009 as regards the other six banks. In other words, if the banks had resolved to wind up, and had realised their assets to the full amount as valued by themselves, they would have fallen short by £22,849,524 of the market value of their shares! Or, again, these establishments may be looked on as a business for sale for which an eager purchaser is found, glad not only to take over the stock at the seller's valuation, but to give a further sum of nearly twenty-three million pounds sterling for the good-will. Verily, this exhibits a faith in the commercial greatness of the British empire which it is cheering to contemplate.

Another mode of illustrating the trust placed in these institutions is to examine the proportion which their assets bear to their liabilities. In ordinary business, the creditor would not look on the debtor as over-safe who could not show a greater margin than two shillings per pound; yet the average of the six banks only shows 21s. 10½d. for every 20s. of liability, the surplus ranging from 1s. 4d. to 3s. 2d. in individual instances. The Bank of England stands large in contrast here, exhibiting a surplus of 14s. 5½d. in the banking department, or 7s. 11¼d in combination with the issue department.

The deposits and other obligations of the six banks range in individual instances from £3,238,931 to £13,898,736, and shew a total of £52,202,936; being large in contrast with £24,453,156, the amount with the Bank of England. This last sum swells to £45,324,406, when the issue department is taken into account, and the notes looked on as an obligation.

The combined assets of the six banks amount to £57,172,301, the lowest individual case shewing £3,641,867, and the high at £15,285,796. The assets of the Bank of England amount to £42,126,191 in the banking department: the amount, when associated with the issue department, being increased to £61,997,441. The grand total of property intrusted to the keeping of the seven establishments reaching the imposing sum of £119,169,742.

One of the six banks does not specify specie, the amount of cash it holds in hand and at call; but the same has been assumed at the same proportion as that of the lowest of the other five on the list. As regards leases, buildings, fixtures, and furniture also, in the case of the Bank of England, and in that of one of the six banks, no amount appears under those heads. The £57,172,301 under care of the six banks has been disposed of as follows—in buildings, leases, fixtures, and furniture, £351,079; in Government and other stocks, Exchequer bills, debentures, India bonds, and other investments, £5,959,805; in cash on hand and at call, £7,133,537; and in loans and bills discounted, £43,727,880. The £42,126 191 under the care of the banking department of the Bank of England is apportioned thus: Cash on hand, £9,735,171; Government securities, £11,244,873; bills discounted, or other securities, £21,146,147. Combined with the issue department, the figures stand: Cash, £14,956,421; Government securities, £25,894,873; bills discounted or other securities, £21,146,147. These figures may be more correctly appreciated by stating that, in the case of the six banks, every pound of assets is on the average disposed of in this way: 1½d. on buildings, furniture, &c.; 2s. 1d. in Government stocks, &c.; 2s. 6d. in cash on hand and at call; and 15s. 3½d. in loans and bills discounted. These proportions range in individual cases from ¼d to 5d. as respects buildings, &c; 1s. 4½d. to 3s. 3d. Government and other securities; 1s. 6½d. to 5s. 1½d. cash on hand and at call; and 12s 9¼d. to 16s 7¼d. as respects loans and bills discounted. The Bank of England banking department reads thus: 4s 7½d. cash on hand; 5s 4d. Government securities; 10s. 0¼d. other securities; the figures in combination with the issue department being 4s. 9¼d., 8s. 4¼d., and 6s. 9¼d. respectively. It is noticeable that the joint-stock banks lend three-fourths of the money under their control to the public: the banking department of the Bank of England, one-half only; and this proportion falls to one-third when banking and issue departments are taken together.

We may all well be proud of such establishments, and feel assured of their solidity under a continuance of proper management. When funds in the hands of bankers are only invested in legitimate banking securities, great safety is attained, for there is little that is so easily convertible as the least convertible of such securities. Fraud and gross mismanagement may sometimes throw doubt on the safety of our means, as murder may on the safety of our lives, but our property and our lives may be usefully and happily enjoyed nevertheless. Banks are the great reservoir of the country, into which the national savings flow, and whence they are emitted, in carefully regulated streams, to irrigate our vast industrial expanse. It is to be hoped that such of the recently projected banks as gain a footing will be inaugurated and conducted on correct principles, so that they may sustain and enhance our financial reputation, as has been done by the establishments whose position we have been briefly viewing.—*Chambers.*

BOSTON ON THE WAR.

(From the Spectator, August 22.)

It is not often that on this side the Atlantic we can catch a glimpse of what educated Americans think about the great contest in which their country is involved. Our newspaper correspondents, able as they are, write as Englishmen for an English public. The communications which come addressed to us from the States are all impregnated with the feelings of men who know they are pleading before an unfriendly audience, and who, therefore, involuntarily put what they consider the best face upon their case; while the American papers, and especially the New York papers—the only ones ever seen or quoted in England—are all infected with the love of exaggeration inseparable from a sensation press. On this account it is of real value to get hearing of the utterances addressed by an American of intelligence to Americans, to study the language intended for home consumption, not for foreign exportation. Such an opportunity has been afforded us recently. On the 4th July last Dr. Holmes was selected by the City authorities of Boston to deliver the annual oration in commemoration of the anniversary of American independence. From that oration we may gather a fair estimate of how the war is judged by the cultivated intellect of the United States. It was delivered at, perhaps, the gloomiest moment of the Federal fortunes. General Lee was encamped in the heart of Pennsylvania; the struggle between him and Meade was being waged with varying success; and it was possible that any hour might bring the tidings that the Northern armies had been routed, and that the Confederates were marching upon Washington. No doubt, at the very moment the harangue was being delivered, Lee was retreating as rapidly as he could, seeking safety in an inglorious flight, and General Pemberton was arranging with Grant the terms of the capitulation of Vicksburg. But no news of these great successes had reached Boston, and the orator had as yet no gleam of victory with which to encourage his audience, waiting, doubtless, more impatiently for the tidings expected hourly than for any studied outburst of declamation. Moreover, if there is one man in America who represents the educated unpolitical class more especially than any other, it is, perhaps, Oliver Wendell Holmes. The readers of "Elsie Venner,"—and who has not read that weird graceful story?—would find it hard to believe that its author was a man of active life. In this impression they would not be mistaken. Till the war broke out, we believe that Dr. Holmes never wrote a line about politics, and held aloof from a pursuit for which his refined and speculative nature almost disqualified him. In the bygone days, so near in time, so distant in fact, when "*Quieta non movere*" was the maxim by which educated men in America guided their conduct, he was looked upon by the Abolitionist party as the most timid of anti-slavery men. And probably, three years ago, the last thing which either friends or enemies would have expected of Wendell Holmes was that he would come forward as an anti-slavery political speaker.

But the war has wrought already many changes in the United States. It has done away with the apathy of wealth and the *dilettante* indifferentism of education. For good or bad, it has brought all classes together into an union never known before, and has shewn men in characters new to the world, and newer still, perhaps, to themselves. The enthusiasm for the Union has appealed to all classes alike, to old and young, rich and poor, learned and ignorant. It may—as Englishmen forgetful of their own antecedents are wont to assume—be a wicked and a foolish enthusiasm. But, like all genuine enthusiasm, it ennobles those whose minds are awakened by it. Dr. Holmes himself is no longer of the age when men go out to fight. But his only son has gone forth in his stead; and if in parts the orator's language seems strained and exaggerated to us, we must remember it was spoken by a father who knew any minute might bring him tidings that he, like so many of those whose faces he saw around him while he spoke, was left childless by the cruel fate of war. However, in his address there is nothing of the stereotyped American self-glorification. Scarcely an allusion is found in it to the glories of that Revolution in honour of which Independence Day is kept sacred. Poor George III was allowed to sleep in peace without any recital of his sins; and probably for the first time in any of the eighty-seven Fourth of July orations which have been delivered in Boston, no mention is made of Bunker's Hill, or of the tea which was thrown into the waters of the Charles River, in sight, by the way, of the windows of Dr. Holmes' house. The present has obscured the past, and with General Lee encamped at Gettysburg it was not the time for idle glorifications of American magnitude and prowess.

The whole oration deals with the war, and the war alone. Its one cause Dr. Holmes acknowledges to have been the institution of slavery. "The antagonism," he says, "of the two sections of the Union was not the work of this or that enthusiast or fanatic. It was the consequence of a movement in mass of two different forms of civilization in different directions, and the men to whom it was attributed were only those who represented it most completely, or who talked longest and loudest about it." On the other hand, he makes no attempt to represent the war as a crusade undertaken on behalf of the negro. "It was waged," he admits, "primarily, and is waged to this moment, for the preservation of our national existence." The chain of argument which runs through his discourse is that the principle of self-government involves *ipso facto* the right of free discussion and free political action; that the existence of free discussion and action brought on the "irresistible conflict" between slavery and freedom; and that, therefore, in striving to preserve the Union the North vindicates a principle fatal to the existence of slavery. "What is meant," he truly remarks, "by self-government, is that a man shall make his convictions of what is right and expedient regulate the community, so far as his fractional share of the government extends. If one has come to the conclusion, be it right or wrong, that any particular institution or statute is a violation of the sovereign law of God, it is to be expected that he will choose to be represented by those who share his belief, and who will, in their wider sphere, do all they legitimately can to get rid of the wrong in which they find themselves and their constituents involved. To prevent opinion from organizing itself under political forms may be very desirable, but it is not according to the theory or practice of self-government." This is all that Dr. Holmes claims for the war with reference to slavery, and doubtless he might have claimed even more with justice.

It is curious to see how an educated American regards the alleged infractions of his liberty of which we have heard so much in England. "There are those," he remarks, "who profess to fear that our Government is becoming a mere irresponsible tyranny. If there are any who really believe that our present chief magistrate means to found a dynasty for himself and family, that a *coup d'etat* is in preparation by which he is to become Abraham, *Dei gratia Rex*, they cannot have duly pondered his letter of the 12th of June, in which he unbosoms himself with the simplicity of a rustic lover called upon by an anxious parent to explain his intentions. . . . An army of legislators is not very likely to throw away its political privileges, and the idea of a despotism resting on an open ballot-box is, like that of Bunker Hill Monument, built on the waves of Boston Harbour." With regard to this country, we need hardly say that Dr. Holmes speaks severely, rather, we must admit—as anyone who knows his kindly nature would suppose—in reproach than in anger. His real complaint he puts fairly enough. "We had, no doubt, reckoned very generally on the sympathy of England, at least, in a strife which, whatever pretext were alleged as to its cause, arrayed upon one side the supporters of an institution she was supposed to hate in earnest, and on the other its assailants." When, however, he tells us further, "That three bending statues cover up that gilded seat, which, in spite of the time-hallowed usurpations and consecrated wrongs so long associated with its history, is still venerated as the throne,—one of these supports is the pensioned Church, the second is the purchased army, the third is the long-suffering people," we are reminded unpleasantly of Mr. Jefferson Brick.

However, we could pardon much more unkind things than Dr. Holmes has said of us on account of the manly, stirring English-like patriotism which marks every page of his address. We talk of American sentiment as high-flown and stilted. Let an Englishman consider candidly what our own popular passion would be if the integrity of our country were assailed. Should we think language like this exaggerated in the hour of England's peril? "By those wounds of living heroes, by those graves of fallen martyrs, by the corpses of your children, and the claims of your children's children yet unborn, in the name of outraged honour, in the interest of violated sovereignty, for the life of an imperilled nation, for the sake of men everywhere, and of our common humanity, for the glory of God and the advancement of His kingdom on earth, your country calls upon you to stand by her through good report and through evil report, in triumph and in defeat." Words such as these would seem natural enough applied to England, and what England is to us the Union is to an American.

THE RIGHTS OF BELLIGERENTS: CASE OF THE ALEXANDRA.

(From the London Daily News, June 25.)

After a trial of three days' duration a jury has decided that there has been no violation of the Foreign Enlistment Act in the case of the Alexandra. It must not be assumed that this decision is final; for both the Attorney-General on the part of the Crown, and Sir Hugh Cairns on the part of the defendants, have tendered what is technically called a Bill of Exceptions, so that the Courts will, notwithstanding the verdict, be called upon to determine whether the Chief Baron Pollock's view of the law is correct. It may possibly come to pass that Sir F. Pollock's ruling will be overruled, and thus the whole case will have to be re-argued. It is also possible that the ruling may be upheld. In the meantime it is important that the public should know in what position this country stands as between rival belligerents, and what are the obligations imposed upon the merchants in this country towards the North and the South.

The simple question which the jury had to decide was whether the Crown had produced evidence sufficient to show that the Alexandra, now lying in one of the docks at Liverpool, had been *equipped, furnished fitted out, or armed*, with the intention to cruise against the Federals. Of course, in a question of this sort, the first thing to ascertain is what is prohibited by the statute. The officers of the Crown thought that if they could show that the Confederate Government had agents in the port of Liverpool, and that these agents were engaged in superintending the building of a man-of-war for that Government, a case would be made out. It probably seemed clear to the law officers of the Crown that if one of two belligerents were allowed to use the ports of this country for the purpose of preparing hostile measures against the other belligerent, the British Government would be held responsible for violating their neutral duties. Whether the evidence adduced in the case of the Alexandra was or was not sufficient to establish her guilt may be doubtful, but at all events, under present circumstances, such a question is immaterial. This is the necessary result of the opinion delivered by the Lord Chief Baron. For even if the Attorney-General had proved all that he professed to prove, the Alexandra, according to that learned Judge, must have been acquitted. What, then, is the law laid down by Sir F. Pollock? He says that the object of the Foreign Enlistment Act was to prevent the ports of this country being made the seat of hostile armaments. He says that in time of war there is no objection to either belligerent sending any number of agents to this country—making any number of contracts for the building of men-of-war, and for the supply of any number of guns. Nay, there is no objection to the merchants of this country selling a man-of-war fully armed to either belligerent. The only prohibition is, that a *fully armed* ship of war shall not proceed from the ports of this country with the distinct intention of committing depredations on another belligerent. In short, according to the Lord Chief Baron, there can be no violation of the Foreign Enlistment Act—there can be no breach of neutrality—unless the man-of-war which is charged with the intention of cruising against one of the belligerents has been armed in a port of this country. This may seem a startling doctrine, and diametrically opposed to the laws and doctrines of neutrality admitted in other countries; but the Chief Baron does not shrink from the consequences to which his opinion of necessity leads. According to him there was nothing whatever illegal in the case of the Alabama. That vessel "left Liverpool unequipped, unarmed, and as a "simple ship she committed no unlawful act." It is true that she was converted into a ship of war, and armed at Terceira; but, as the Chief Baron told the jury, Terceira is not within the Queen's dominions, and therefore the jury had nothing to do with any such circumstance. If this be a correct statement of the law, the course of the Confederates during the present crisis is very obvious. Let them order a fleet of forty or a hundred men of war to be built in the ports of the United Kingdom—let them order any number of guns and any quantity of ammunition from different, or even from the same—manufacturers—let these men-of-war be sent four or five miles beyond the coast, and there let them await the arrival of their guns and their ammunition. Thus fully armed and equipped, let them proceed to commit depredations upon Federal commerce. Hitherto, indeed, it has been considered that such acts would be unlawful, and that those who perpetrated them would be violating neutrality. In the case of the Alabama it seems that the law officers of the Crown were entirely mistaken. Both in the correspondence with the American Minister and in the House of Commons no attempt was made to deny that there had been a violation of the Act of Parliament. All that was attempted was to show that the Government had been deceived, and that the ship had unfortunately escaped. Indeed, so strong was the opinion of the law officers that an order was despatched to stop the Alabama if she should happen to touch at any British port. Nor is this all. If the Lord Chief Baron is correct, the whole diplomatic action of the British Government has been a series of mistakes during the last eighty years and more. The demands made by the British Government upon the American Government even within the last ten years have been extravagant and unjustifiable. And the readiness with which the American Government has complied with our demands to stop the equipment of such vessels as the Alabama in American harbours has been utterly mistaken. These are startling results. It is true that no decision upon the construction of the Foreign Enlistment Act is to be found in the records of any of our courts. It may be that when the question solemnly comes to be argued before the full Bench the judgment of the Chief Baron may be overruled. If it be supported, the consequence to this country in any future war may be more serious than many people in the heat of the present controversy seem to anticipate.

Let us reverse for a moment the present state of things. Suppose America divided into States and England at war with either of them. Suppose the Northern ports blockaded by British ships, and the Southern ports open. Imagine the feelings of the people of this country when they found a swarm of gunboats issuing from the harbours of Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, or even the ports of the Pacific, to prey on British commerce. With what temper would the merchants of Liverpool receive the intelligence that their trade in the China seas and on the coast of South America was paralysed by these Alabamas issuing from neutral ports? Would it be any satisfaction to be told that these Alabamas had no guns on board when they left the neutral harbour? If one neutral port may be used for the purpose of despatching unarmed men-of-war, and another neutral port may be used for the purpose of despatching the guns and ammunition wherewith these men-of-war are to be armed, what is the purpose of the Foreign Enlistment Act? It is nothing but a dead letter. And probably it would be better that it should at once be repealed than be suffered any longer to disfigure the statute-book. According to the interpretation now put upon that Act, it is a mere delusion. The same measure which we mete out to others we must submit to have meted out to ourselves. The American judges, it is true, have hitherto interpreted the duties of neutrality in the strictest manner—certainly in a manner more strict than that which is now authorised by the Courts of this country. But the duties of neutrality are reciprocal. One nation is not bound to it any more than any other nation. And it may safely be predicted that on future occasions the Americans will not be loth to take advantage of so convenient a doctrine. The remonstrances which have hitherto been addressed to the Cabinet of Washington have met with the promptest attention. Henceforth they will be treated with silence; or possibly they may be answered by some apt quotation from the judgment of our own tribunals.

THE PERSONAL HISTORY OF THE SESSION.

(From the Spectator, August 1.)

Were the session of 1863 less certain to be forgotten, it might be remembered in parliamentary annals as the chatty session. Legislators with nothing to do gossipped genially or acrimoniously, according to their digestions, about the things they were leaving undone. How America ought to be let alone, and Italy to be encouraged; what a shame was the oppression of Poland, and how England ought to protest; how garotters had better be whipped, and Sir Joshua Jebb thrown over; how the volunteers must be assisted, and colonels restrained from baking obnoxious sergeant majors; how the Septinsular Republic was a capital riddance, and China might as well be annexed as not; how the Irish Church was really too bad, and the English Church ought to be widened; how badly Japan had behaved, and how sharply Brazil had been snubbed; how good it was of Lord Westbury to edit the laws of Great Britain, and how difficult it was to reform penal discipline; how pretty the Princess looked at her entry, and what a mess the City made of its share in protecting London; how painful it was to hear of so much distress in Lancashire, and how impossible it was to distinguish whether Irish members were groaning from their hearts, or only "keening" for hire; on all these subjects, and many more, members gossipped away their fill. Only once did they sit silent, as Mr. Gladstone explained that the *régime* of extravagance had at last come to an end, and only once did they rise to angry debate, when they squashed the Kensington job. The spectacle was not a dignified one, perhaps, with the world entered upon a new cycle of war, and men's minds all seething with ideas they scarcely as yet understand, aspirations they cannot define, and fears which even their victims cannot clearly distinguish from dreams—but the mood of the members has been also the mood of the nation, and as the representative function of Parliament is still its most important one, there is little to be regretted. The country is no more the worse for a session of chat than an overworked man for his half-hour of gossip, and the tone of that chat, though often shallow, has not been, on the whole, unhealthy. Parliament has not demanded any great reform, but then it has not urged on any irretrievable blunder, and as one-third of its action is making holes which it takes another fourth of its time to repair, why the country is not without a sense that idleness has compensations.

There has, however, been one feature of the session which is by no means a matter for even this modified congratulation. The small committee of leaders who give to our Parliamentary action all its consistency and most of its force, who, whether on the Treasury Bench or leading the army of critics, do invaluable services to the country, have, on the whole, lost ground. There is but one man of the Right Honorables on either side, the present or "passed" Cabinet Ministers, who can be said to have gained in strength, or in influence, or even in promise, during 1863. The Ministry has lost heavily, as well by the death of Sir Cornewall Lewis—who was judgment to that collective mind, as Lord Palmerston is force, and Mr. Gladstone conscience—and as imagination by the shortcomings of those who survive. The Premier has made no blunder, but he is visibly older, and though time has not impaired his audacity or visibly diminished his tact, it is slowly but perceptibly sapping that almost physical energy of thought which, and not insight or foresight, is his intellectual claim to reign. He is coachman, and will be; but the observer does not feel quite so certain that he will always turn the corners so sharply without ever touching the kerb. It is becoming possible to conceive of Lord Palmerston making a blunder, not from want of sympathy, as in 1858, but from want of nervous force, which has hitherto been inconceivable. Earl Russell, too, has not gained in public estimation either by the Brazilian or Polish despatches. He may be, and probably is, in both cases in the right, but there are traces in the former dispute of an irritation which deprives diplomacy of its one merit—freedom from personal or national passion, and in the latter of something not widely distinguished from political feebleness. The Six Points intensely irritate Russia without exciting either among Poles or Englishmen any corresponding enthusiasm. On the American question the old Whig chief—for Lord Palmerston is no more a Whig than he is a Radical—has almost alone among the aristocracy stood firmly to his great principles, but the rigid justice, the honest preference for freedom displayed by the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, have been devoid of a trace of that warmth which might have bound a great people to us *for ever*. He has been judge, not politician, and plaintiff and defendant alike quit his tribunal with cheeks red with an irritation which does not quite subdue respect. Throughout that discussion and all others this session "languid Johnny," as Bulwer sang or chanted—for the verse is very like the kind most popular in the streets—has not once "glowed to glorious John." Nor has Mr. Gladstone advanced. His budget, it is true, was successful, and his speech in defence of his tax on charities raised for ever the appreciation of educated men of his magnificent intellectual power. There has not been such a speech since Macaulay in half an hour smashed Lord Hotham's successful bill for forbidding the Master of the Rolls to sit in the House of Commons. It actually changed votes on the spot, men pledged to their constituencies murmuring that it was impossible to resist. But, nevertheless, Mr. Gladstone has not advanced. The death of Sir Cornewall Lewis has left him heir apparent to the Liberal leadership, and as accidental leader he has on one or two occasions failed. He managed the vote for the Kensington purchase like a clever attorney—Mr. Ayrton would have done it as well—and showed a temper which, if he wants Liberal votes as well as the admiration of Liberals, he must restrain. A sort of hard rather than fiery temper, a disposition to snub severely, is very general among our governing men, and by no means without excuse. It is almost the only social defence against the pitiless pressure, intrusion, and impertinence to which they are of necessity subjected. Peel showed it always, and so did Lord Grey, and Lord Granville is probably the only politician of standing in whom it is totally absent. But this attitude is not the less consistent with so much of self-restraint as leaves all faculties unimpaired, gives mere baiters no hope of success, and spreads through a party that glow of confidence which soldiers feel when they watch the grave serenity of their leader. Tact and temper do not count in a competitive examination, but they are indispensable in governing men, and there was no tact in telling the House that as it had been led on so far it must pass the next vote; no temper in the disdain with which the Chancellor satirized men who had voted the purchase of ground, but refused to pay for the sheds which lumbered it. The scene annoyed all cool heads, for Mr. Gladstone is our chief, be it as leader or conqueror; and to make a great one he must get rid of this. There is no drawback, save one, which in England has always been insurmountable. We have had vicious Ministers of the first class, many Ministers who could not talk, two men whose word was worthless, at least one who drank hard, and one a recognised coward; but Parliament has not, since Clarendon's day, borne a Premier with a thin skin. Sir George Grey failed in his single bill for amalgamating the London police, and adhered through the session to a condemned system of penal discipline with the obstinacy which, to men of the world, suggests a conscious feebleness of will. The Duke of Newcastle has been prominent only in the removal of two judges on charges very possibly true, but at all events made in the dark; and in the rash and doubtful measure which ended in the transference of a vast section of a continent by a sale with secret conditions. As for the smaller fry, Sir Charles Wood is what he always was, a block out of which a Peer may be hacked, but of little other value; and Lord Granville is, as ever, the suavest representative of an extinct school of gentlemanly politicians. The single exception is the Duke of Somerset, whose opinion as well as his action daily inclines politicians to try once more the experiment of placing the Naval Department under one man's control. For the rest, the Cabinet, though still strong, has, on the whole, lost ground in the opinion of those it rules.

So has the Opposition. Earl Derby has, during the session, accomplished nothing beyond irritating his followers by a lecture at the Mansion House on the uses of hunger, and the nation by allowing Lord Malmesbury, to act as his representative on Foreign Affairs. He has not soothed in the smallest degree the quarrel between himself and the country on Italy, and he utterly mistook the popular feeling upon the cession of Greece. He has so disorganised the Tories in Ireland as to drive them for safety to the Premier, while his speech on Catholic Chaplains—wise and moderate as it was—was like a shell in the ranks of the country clergy whom his lieutenant has been striving so hard to array. As for Mr. Disraeli, he has not added to a reputation which, like water, needs constant increment,—it wastes so fast by evaporation. His only pronounced acts this year have been to defy the most respectable section of his own party at Willis's Rooms, and to join the Ministry heartily in the only question on which they ignominiously failed—the vote for buying the Great Exhibition. The first speech cost him a mutiny, and the second the House refused peremptorily even to hear. He has not carried a great division, resisted a single proposal, or added to his career one incident which can be remembered to his advantage. His principal followers have accomplished rather less than himself. His future Chancellor, or the Chancellor, has been a feeble critic of Mr. Gladstone's proposals, and shared with his chief the disgrace of wishing to change a great job into a small "transaction;" and failing even in that; Sir Hugh Cairns has attended to Westminster Hall instead of Westminster Palace; and Mr. Whiteside has demonstrated, amid the laughter of all who understand either history, politics, or theology, that the Church of Ireland ought to stand because it claims to be heir to a church which did not spring from Luther, and does not profess the faith of the people. The party has, during the session, been hunting more hopelessly than usual for a principle, has failed to find the cry which is its accustomed substitute, and has broken loose from the discipline which has so often supplied the want of both. If the Parliament of 1863 be ever remembered, it will not be for the reputation it has added to the Parliamentary chiefs.

THE TRADE OF RUSSIA WITH CENTRAL ASIA.

(From the Bombay Gazette, August 8th.)

For a series of years, the trade of Russia with the States of Central Asia, though of long standing, was nothing better than a barter trade of the rudest character. Within the present century the trade has largely increased, as well as improved in the methods and conditions of its carrying on; but even now it partakes largely of elements of semi-barbarous character. As regards the Russian aspect of the trade it is carried on mainly from the province of Orenburg, and is for the most part a monopoly in the hands of a few merchants of the town which gives the name to the province. Both at Orenburg and Troitsk there are extensive bazaars for the purpose of trade divided respectively into Russian, Bokharian and Kirghiz quarters. The caravan trade with Orenburg is carried on from the middle of June to November, and with Troitsk all the year round, though principally in May and November. The trade being as we have said a monopoly, and the few merchants connected with it acting entirely in concert, caravans are started at regular stated intervals, and travel together till the necessities of the journey require separation. While travelling across the Tartar steppes, where there is difficulty of obtaining fuel, they separate, but reunite again when they reach the portion of the steppes that affords brushwood for fuel. The Russian caravans reach Bokhara from Orenburg in from fifty to sixty-five days; from the fortress of Orsk, on the northern confines of Independent Tartary, the journey is made in forty to fifty days. In winter the caravans, of course, travel more slowly. The articles exported from Russia to Central Asia, are metals and hardware, calicoes, printed cottons and muslins, woollen cloths, silks, cloth of gold and silver, and furs. The metals and hardware form principal items in the Russian articles of export. The metals in demand are copper, red in blocks, brass, manufactured copper wire; iron manufactured in scrap bars and sheets, steel, and steel manufactures, tin, spelter, quicksilver, gold and silver lace, brocade, specie. All the steel exported by Russia comes from the fair of Nijni Novgorod; and is entirely of Russian production. The steel manufactures consist of needles, penknives, large clasp knives, razors, scissors, and carpenters' and joiners' tools, which are said to be exported in considerable quantities. The cutlery prepared for the Central Asian markets is of a very fine description, and manufactured mainly with a view to cheapness. These articles are not for a moment to be compared with the commonest English articles of the same character. Russian authorities admit the knives are hardly adapted for use at home, and only go down with the rude Asiatic because they are cheap, yet it is said large quantities find their way into Northern India by way of Afghanistan. The exportation of specie forms a remarkable item in the trade. It is eagerly sought after by the Asiatics at the fair of Nijni Novgorod in return for produce, and on the Orenburg frontier in exchange for dried fruits and cotton goods. Mr. Lumley, in his report to the British Government, says, "The demand for silver and copper coin is proportionally greater than for gold. The insufficiency of the rude metallic currency of Central Asia to supply the increasing demand of trade, or to represent in a rude state of civilisation the accumulating wealth of the country, has raised the value of specie in Central Asia to a very high premium, so that the great drain, which Russia experiences in gold, silver, and copper coins is, in reality, a source of enormous profit. The balance of the trade being very much against Russia, the Asiatic receives more than one-third of his payment in cash, but at a considerable gain to Russia."

The cotton manufactures of Russia, however, form the leading staple of her trade with the various States of Central Asia. These consist principally of calicoes, ginghams, prints, nankeens, and the like, the produce, it is said, of village industry and cheap hand labour. Also finer fabrics, such as muslins, jaconets, fine pocket handkerchiefs, plushes, and so on, prepared by machinery and skilled workmen. The Russian cotton manufactures command the Central Asian markets entirely from their cheapness. These Asiatics vastly prefer articles of English manufacture, but are precluded from their purchase owing to the higher price. There is also a cheaper description of cotton manufactured goods, said to be British, which find their way to Bokhara and Khiva by way of Herat and Candahar, but they are inferior to the commonest description of Russian goods, and do not meet with any acceptance. The woollen manufactures of Russia are all of a common description; the cloth is made from wool indigenous to the country, and susceptible of very great improvement; but at present it simply maintains its ground in Central Asia from its being cheaper than any other. The trade in Russian silk manufactures is unimportant—the fabric most esteemed in it by the Asiatics, is a silk, "satined and striped with patterns of tulips and other flowers at 2s. 11d per yard." The other articles of trade are Russian leather, skins, furs, tea and sugar, dye stuffs, wooden ware, glass and earthenware, and various other articles of a most miscellaneous description, but the pecuniary value of the aggregate of this trade in these articles is insignificant.

The principal articles of importation by Russia from Central Asia are its raw cotton and its cotton manufactures. The value of the cottons imported into Russia is said to be three times that of the Russian exportation of its own cotton manufactures, while all the exportations from Russia barely pay for the cotton it receives from Central Asia, this staple being in fact the principal item in the commerce between these countries. The cotton wool of Central Asia is described as being of three kinds. The Kokand (Turkistan) cotton with a short staple; the Bokharian, or average length staple; and the cotton of Khiva, with a staple of more than 1¼ inches in length. It will not surprise our readers to hear that the Central Asiatics are not skilful in the management of their cotton plantations. The Bokharian cotton is considered finer than that of Khiva, but the latter is preferred, as well on account of its greater length of staple, as because the Bokharian cotton is not as white as the other. The whole process of gathering the Central Asia cotton is confined to separating the filaments from the seed, packing it in long camel's hair bags, and disposing of it at the nearest market. Cotton is grown very generally throughout Central Asia, but is more particularly abundant in the Bokharian Khanat, and in the Khivan territory. The Russian trader, it is said, frequents but rarely the cotton market; the moderate wants of the Asiatic enable him to bring the cotton to the Russian market at a much less expense than the Russian, whose profits would be in great part consumed in the transport of so bulky and cheap a product. Mr. Lumley reports that, "in 1850 cotton sold on the Orenburg line of frontier at 56s. per cwt. in exchange for Russian produce, and 20 to 30 per cent. cheaper for cash." The cotton yarn of Central Asia is almost exclusively supplied from Bokhara. It is not of good quality, being thick and uneven; it is prepared by hand process, being one of the most common occupations of the women; and the cheapness of labour, and the certain market in Russia and Central Asia itself render the spinning of it one of the most profitable branches of industry. The total value of the trade between Russia and the countries of Central Asia, for the decade between 1840 and 1850, based on reliable Russian statistics, was as follows:—

Exported by Russia £1,014,237
Imported by Russia 1,345,741

for the decade between 1850 and 1859, inclusive;

Russian exports £947,251
Russian imports 1,902,447

shewing in the last ten years a difference in favour of Central Asiatic productions of a little over 50 per cent. The tables of statistics from which the above summary is taken prove that the Russian articles of manufacture are declining in favour with the Asiatics, while the Russian import trade from Central Asia is rapidly on the increase. The article of import by Russia which shows the largest increase is raw cotton, chiefly attributable to the Crimean war, and the consequent suppression almost of the Russian trade with all parts of the world except Asia. The connection of Russia with Central Asia is entirely of a commercial nature; there is no evidence of the wild statements of military encroachments which every now and then frighten up-country papers from their propriety, and the commercial intercourse subsisting between these countries is now producing on the semi-barbarous inhabitants of Central Asia influences of an orderly, industrious, and civilising character. With a settled Government in Affghanistan, and prudence combined with energy on the part of native merchants who may engage in the trade, we cannot doubt that a profitable field for trading in articles of British manufacture, is now open to their enterprise with the numerous states and tribes of Central Asia, who, though eager to extend their trading relations on all hands, are, at present, from the necessities that environ them, entirely dependent on Russia for the supply of all their wants.

COUNCILS OF CONCILIATION IN FRANCE.

A correspondent of the *Morning Post* gives an interesting account of the operation of the Courts of Prud'hommes in France. He says:—

"A dispute is first carried before a private court; and here the majority are disposed of. But should the private court fail in their attempt to reconcile the disputants, the case goes before a general, or public court. From this court there is an ultimate appeal to the Tribunal of Commerce; but these appeals are very rare. A few shillings are all the most litigious can expend in search of justice. The working man who comes before this tribunal comes before judges whom he has himself elected. He is certain that his case will be thoroughly understood, since his judges, both masters and men, are in his own trade. There are four courts of Prud'hommes in Paris—viz., one for all metallic industries, one for textile industries, one for chemical industries, and one for miscellaneous industries. I saw how, in each case, a judge whose experience enabled him fully to understand it, set forth the laws and customs of his trade, giving his opinion as to a fair price, or as to good conduct. Some of the defendants were women claiming more wages than they had received, or complaining of the treatment of their apprenticed children. The coolness and clearness with which these ladies set forth their grievances were remarkable. Now and then a grave Prud'homme would reprove their volubility, but, as a rule, they were more than equal to their male antagonists. In the constitution of this court every possible provision has been made to ensure the equality of labour and capital. A meeting of masters elects their representative judges; while a meeting of overseers and journeymen elects the workmen-judges. The master-judges serve gratuitously; whereas the workmen judges may receive a fee for each attendance. It is an honour to a workman to be elected a judge among his fellows, and he covets the distinction, and regulates his life to win it. The reader will have some idea of the importance of these courts of conciliation when I tell him that they dispose of about fifty thousand disputes annually, and that about fifty appeals are annually made from their decisions to the tribunals of commerce. The cost to the contending parties of the Prud'hommes' decisions does not exceed tenpence! The law against coalitions of workmen to raise wages, or of masters to lower them, is very severe in Paris. Here there are no monster meetings, where demagogues may declaim, while the passions of men are roused by a real or imaginary grievance. The Potters are unknown near Notre Dame. The men are not permitted to strike for shortening the hours of labour (limited by law, with few exceptions, to twelve of every twenty-four), nor for higher wages. The punishment for such coalitions is imprisonment. But they have their Prud'hommes, to whom they can carry their complaints. These are arbitrators against whom they cannot raise the finger of suspicion. The Prud'hommes have the authority to decide who is in the wrong, and their decisions have prevented much mischief that has threatened of late years. The secretary to the Paris Prud'hommes told me that there would have been many unhappy conflicts among the builders of Paris and their operatives had there been no courts of Prud'hommes to settle disputes. Take the case of a bricklayer who has a complaint to make against his employer. He repairs direct to the secretary of the Prud'hommes' office. He requests this official to invite his master to attend a private audience of the Prud'hommes on a certain day. Should the master fail he is summoned by the officer of the court, and put to the expense of 1f. The master must attend in person. The Prud'hommes assembled hear the man's complaint against his employer. This must be made in modest and becoming language. Both sides are bound to respect the presence of their judges. Contempt of court may be punished with three days' imprisonment. The judges endeavour (having themselves experience, both as employers and employed, in the building trade) to reconcile the bricklayer with his master. Should they *fail* (and, as a rule, they succeed), the case is carried into the public general court, and the party proved to be in the wrong pays the costs. If the sum in dispute is less than £8, the judgment of the general court is final; when it exceeds this sum the defendant has an appeal to the Tribunal of Commerce. Say that the bricklayer's master takes no notice of the Prud 'hommes' summons? the consequence is that his case is decided in his absence. He may, however, appeal against the judgment of the court at any time within three days of its delivery. The court being one of conciliation, will suspend judgment when either party is ill or unavoidably absent. Again, complainant or defendant may object to any of the Prud'hommes on the bench, on the ground that he is interested in the decision, or that one of the parties concerned is nearly related to him."

Slavery and the War.—The testimony of the new special correspondent of the *Times* in the North, in letters from Baltimore and Washington to the "social revolution" which is going on as regards slavery, is exceedingly striking. There is not, he says, a single male slave to be seen in Baltimore. The slaves are pressed to serve in the army; they consent, and when they return, they "wave the star-spangled banner in their masters' faces, and dare them to re-claim them if they can." If they make the attempt, the slave takes refuge with the Provost-Marshal, or at any military station, and "the slaveowner who might be ill-advised enough to lodge a complaint for the recovery of his property, would sooner incur the risk of his own liberty than be allowed to dispute that of his former bondsman." And in the disloyal States, so far as they are in possession of the North, we are told that "the North is pouring itself out upon the South." "The United States Government undertakes to organise and compel the work of freed men, and these will be placed under the supervision either of such of their former masters as may be willing to fall in with their views, or else with men of the North who will have no scruple in enforcing the new social system." The freed men able to work are, says the writer, to be made to contribute to the support of the non-workers. That is, the Government "will reserve a portion of their wages sufficient to provide for the sustenance of those who cannot help themselves." From North and South alike the one clear point is that the leaven of freedom has got fairly into the huge lump of slavery, and slowly but surely will leaven the whole.

The Progress of Cricket.—In 1774 cricket made a great start. Sir Horace Mann, who had promoted cricket in Kent, and the Duke of Dorset and Lord Tankerville, who seem to have been the leaders of the Surrey and Hants Eleven, conjointly with other noblemen and gentlemen, formed a committee under the presidency of Sir William Draper. They met at the Star and Garter, in Pallmall, and laid down the first rules of cricket, which very rules form the basis of the laws of cricket of this day. The old skeleton hurdle was abolished, and wickets (two in number) twenty-two inches high and six inches wide were substituted; the weight of the ball was determined to be (as now) five ounces and a half to five ounces and three-quarters. In the following year, 1775, a middle stump was added, and although the height and width of the wickets were twice increased subsequently, until they attained their present size, still in all essential points—even allowing for the difference of cricket grounds, the comparatively rough materials for the game, and the changes in style—a cricket match in 1775 must have very much resembled a cricket match in 1863. The next great step in cricket was the establishment of the White Conduit Club, in the year 1799; and among its members, in addition to the before named patrons of the game, we find the names of Lord Winchilsea, Lord Strathaven, and Sir P. Burrell. Their place of meeting was the Star and Garter, and their ground was in White Conduit Fields. One of the attendants on this club, of the name of Lord, was persuaded to take a ground, which he did; and under the patronage of the old White Conduit Club, a new club, called the Marylebone Club, was formed at Lord's ground, which was then situate on the site of the present Dorset-square. It would be superfluous as anything about the Marylebone Club, as the fact is notorious that the rules of the Marylebone Club are the only rules recognised as authentic throughout the world wherever cricket is played, and that the very mention of the name of the club in connexion with anything said or done in the cricketing world is sufficient to stamp it as the right thing to say or do.—*Once a Week.*

Hyperbole and Exaggeration.—In the prevailing rage for hyperbole and metaphorical expression, I am afraid there is some risk, if carried much farther, that the writings of the present and former ages may be unintelligible to future ones, and that it may become necessary for authors and editors to have a running margin to the works they put forth, denoting the passages to be understood literally, and those where the words are used hyperbolically—to mark those which assert the naked truth, and those which magnify or diminish it till it almost ceases to be so. But I proceed to instance examples of the present hyperbolical mode of speaking and writing. On meeting an old acquaintance, I have been frequently saluted with "My dear friend, I have been dying with impatience to see you!" when, in fact, there were no evident symptoms of this fatal termination of kindness in his appearance or expression. A young lady whom I met the other day at dinner, and who I thought took a fancy to me, on my taking leave of her, laid her fair hand on my shoulder, and prayed me very bewitchingly "not to allow her to be long without the pleasure of seeing me;" but, on calling at her house the very next day in my best attire, though I saw her at the window, she had desired the servant to say that "she was not at home." On waiting on an old pupil with whom I had made the tour of Europe, he professed, in the warmest manner, "that he was never so much honoured and delighted in his life" as by my visit; and I was scarcely out of the room, when I heard him characterise me to his companions as "a troublesome old pedant."—*An Old Man.*

The Great Wall of China.—At the town, and until it nears the hills, its total height may range from thirty to forty feet, including five or six feet for a crenelated parapet on the eastern side, and the width of its rampart twenty or twenty-five feet at most; while the eye-delighting towers are about ten feet higher than the parapet, are at the base thirty or forty feet square, gradually narrowing as they ascend, and are from one hundred and fifty to two hundred yards apart. They, with the walls, have been admirably built to withstand the devastations of ages of exposure in such a climate. The basement or foundation for the whole is widely and compactly formed for bearing the weight of such a load of matter, by imperishable granite blocks imposed on each other to an elevation of six or eight feet from the ground. On this the body of the building is reared, consisting of an internal bank of earth tightly rammed and packed, and enclosed in a sloping brick shell of no great thickness, embedded very firmly in mortar of great apparent strength and hardness, consisting, so far as I can judge, of a large proportion of remarkably white lime, similar to the chunam of India, mixed with sand and pebbles in very small quantity. The courses of the brickwork were regular and well pointed, and in working up the wall the observer could scarcely fail to notice that it had only been laid in layers six or eight feet at a time, leading him to suppose that the builder had been fully alive to the necessity of allowing one part to settle down and solidify before building any higher, in order to prevent displacement and speedy demolition from premature shrinking.—*Fleming's Travels on Horseback in Mantchu Tartary.*

Houses in China.—In China a man is not allowed to build a house above his legitimate rank in society. He may acquire a fortune by his own exertions; but, unless he holds some office, or is born to some rank, he has no liberty of architecture. Every matter relating to building is the subject of regulation by the police. The laws of the empire detail and enforce, with the greatest precision, the mode of constructing a residence for a prince of the first, second, or third rank, or of a grandee, or of a mandarin. According to the ancient law, the number and height of the apartments, the length and height of a building, are all regulated with precision, from the plain citizen to the mandarin, and from the mandarin up to the Emperor himself.—*Building News.*

Cheats Defined.—A man who cheats in short measure is a measureless rogue. If in whiskey, then he is a rogue in spirit. If he gives a bad title to land, then he is a rogue indeed. If he gives a short measure in wheat, then he is a rogue in grain; and if he cheats when he can, he is in deed, in spirit, in grain, a measureless scoundrel. If he cheats at all, he is a tall cheat.—*American Paper.*

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—October 24.

Rhoderick Dhu, barque, 375 tons, Captain M'Pherson, from Otago 14th instant, in ballast. Captain, agent.

Jane Lockhart, schooner, 100 tons, Captain Williams, from Otago 8th instant, in ballast. Passengers—Mrs. Berrille, Mr. Howell, and 14 in the steerage. Molison and Black, agents.

Brilliant, schooner, 120 tons, Captain Wishart, from Kiapara 7th instant. Captain, agent.

Wild Wave, brig, 220 tons, Captain Vandervord, from Auckland 11th instant. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Deighton and 5 children. Laidley, Ireland, and Co., agents.

Kembla (s.), 325 tons, Captain Mailler, from the Clyde River. Passengers—2 in the cabin, and 20 in the steerage. I. S. N. Co., agents.

Star of Australia (s.), 200 tons, Captain Christison, from Rockhampton 19th instant. Passengers—Mr. Wormald, and 7 in the steerage. J. and W. Byrnes and Co., agents.

Urara (s.), 400 tons, Captain Wiseman, from Brisbane 22nd instant. Passengers—Mrs. D. F. Robarts, Mrs. Johnson, Miss Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Lieutenant Harris, Messrs. S. M. Frankland, W. R. M'Nish, Bannister, Baldwin, Hendrew, and 11 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

October 25.

Kestrel, brig, 186 tons, Captain Davis, from Nelson 5th instant. Captain, agent.

Maid of Riverton, schooner, 83 tons, Captain Graham, from Jacobs River (N. Z.), 14th instant, in ballast. Captain, agent.

H. L. Rutzers, barque, 405 tons, Captain Howes from Otago 6th instant, in ballast. Captain, agent.

Grafton (s.), 200 tons, Captain Maides, from Grafton 23rd instant. Passengers—Messrs. Percy, Kirchner, and 3 in the steerage. C. and R. R. Co., agents.

Kiama (s.), 200 tons, Captain Housler, from Merimbula 22nd instant. Passengers—Dr. Sheele, Captain Parsons, Captain Liddle, Messrs. Salermer, Buckley, Alexander, M'Nab, Kemp, Ivell, Farmer, Mitchell and 2 sons, and 3 in the steerage. I. S. N. Co., agents.

Mary Agnes, barque, 282 tons, Captain Darley, from Newcastle 25th instant. Captain, agent.

DEPARTURES.—October 24.

C. F. Lessing, for New Caledonia.
Australind, for Java.
Wonga Wonga (s.), for Melbourne.

October 25.

Norwood, for Hongkong.
Goldseeker, for Melbourne.
Prince Alfred (s.), for Nelson.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—October 25.

Emma Colvin, for St. Bartholomew's Island; Adelaide Bell, for Auckland via Newcastle; Gaspard, for Melbourne; Maria J. Smith, for Hongkong; Lurline, Star of Peace, for Brisbane.

CLEARANCES.—October 24.

Maria J. Smith, ship, 495 tons, Captain Smith, for Hongkong, via Newcastle, in ballast. Passengers—Mrs. D. Smith and daughter, Miss Armstrong.

Lurline, schooner, 125 tons, Captain M'Lachlin, for Brisbane.

Jessie, schooner, 119 tons, Captain Ruwald, for Auckland.

Star of Peace, schooner, 50 tons, Captain White, for Brisbane.

Norwood, ship, 876 tons, Captain Bristow, for Hongkong. Passengers—85 Chinese.

Wonga Wonga (s.), 700 tons, Captain Trouton, for Melbourne. Passengers—Mr. Simmons, Mr. and Mrs. C. Moore, Mr. W. Gourley, Mr. Thomas R. Jones, Mr. S. O'Sullivan, Mr. Urquhart, Mr. Baines, Mr. Mayne, Mr. and Mrs. M'Alpine, Mr. T. Coward, Mr. M'Gee, Mr. and Mrs. M'Millan and 3 children, Mr. J. Kirk and 23 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—October 24.

Herculean, General Wool, Zone, Fortune, from Newcastle, with 781 tons coal; Nowra, from Wollongong, with 53 tons coal; Peacock, from Botany, with 500 baskets shells; Paterson (s.), from Morpeth, with 601 bags maize, 44 bags bran, 66 bags potatoes, 51 bags bones, 54 bales hay, 7 bales wool, 31 hides, 20 cases fruit, 15 cases eggs, 1 bale bacon, 14 casks tobacco, 7 coops poultry, 24 pigs, 1 calf; Collaroy (s.), from Morpeth, with 125 bales hay, 70 bags maize, 79 hides.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—October 24.

Foam, Zone, H. M. Warfield, for Newcastle; Maid of Australia, for the Hawkesbury; Victory, for Broken Bay; Nowra, for Wollongong.

IMPORTS.—October 24.

Brilliant, from Kiapara: 60,000 feet timber, Order.

Wild Wave, from Auckland: 4 casks gin, 9 casks wine, 4 casks tallow, 2 tierces beef, 10 casks limejuice, 2 bundles skins, Buyers and Co.; 56 hides, 10 packages, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.

Star of Australia (s.), from Pioneer River, and Rockhampton: 14 bales wool, How, Thomson, and Co.; 8 bales wool, Caird, Paterson, and Co.; 6 bales wool, Dangar, Gilchrist, and Co.; 2 bundles skins, 51 bales wool, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 45 bales wool, 9 bales skins, J. and W. Byrnes and Co.; 65 hides, 7 bales skins, T. S. Mort and Co.; 7 bales wool, Richardson and Wrench; 6 casks tallow, Order.

Urara (s.), from Brisbane: 21 bales wool, 340 hides, Order.

October 25.

Kestrel, from Nelson: 30 tons barley, Order.

EXPORTS.—October 24.

Lurline, for Brisbane: 6 boxes tea, 17 bags sugar, 2 packages tobacco, 15 bales hay, 10 cases cheese, 12 cases oil, 12 cases cider, 10 barrels herrings, 81 packages, J. Fraser and Co.; 50 cases oil, 205 packages colours, 85 casks glass, W. Renny; 68 packages machinery, J. Levick and Co.; 14 packages, S. Hebblewhite; 28 packages machinery, 1 boiler, Caird, Paterson, and Co.; 30 bags flour, 16 bags bran, 10 packages, Ferguson and Co.; 8 bales hay, A. Haydon; 4 packages, Bond and Co.; 6 packages stationery, Sherriff and Downing; 200 bags flour, Barker and Co.; 9 packages, Bradley and Newton; 10 tons salt, 30 cases sago, 2 cases, H. Moore; 3 drays, Whitely; 1 piano, J. H. Anderson; 15 bales hay, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 1 quarter-cask 32 cases wine, Wyndham and Lindeman; 1 cask, Scott, Williams, and Co.; 1 keg, D. Cohen; 8 packages, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.

Norwood, for Hongkong: 2 quarter-casks bitters, Franck, Brothers, and Gans; 600 tons coal, T. Hale; 3½ tons copper, A. Teak; 64 packages, H. L. Appa; 54 packages, M. Moy; and 1698 oz. gold shipped by Chinamen.

Star of Peace, for Brisbane: 6 quarter-casks wine, 4 quarter-casks 9 hogsheads brandy, 3 barrels coffee, 150 mats sugar, 12 packages, Fraser and Co.; 32 drums soda, 15 packages, R. Douglass; 12 rolls matting, W. and T. Gardiner; 3 cases, Kohn and Co.; 21 packages, A. Lenehan; 52 packages saddlery, 6 packages, Butler, Brothers, and Co.

Jessie, for Auckland: 5 cases bitters, J. Powell; 1100 bags potatoes, 500 bags maize, Brown and Son.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For Hongkong.—By the Shawmut, this day, at 6 p.m.

For Friendly Islands.—By the City of Sydney, and Dragon, this day, at noon.

For Grafton.—By the Grafton, this day, at 7 30 p.m.

For Brisbane.—By the Telegraph (s.), on Tuesday, at 4.30 p.m.

Custom House.—Entered Outwards: October 24.—Jane Lockhart, 81 tons, Captain Williams, for Otago; Maria, brig, 156 tons, Captain Williamson, for New Caledonia; Emma Colvin, ship, 560 tons, Captain King, for Hongkong.

The Star of Australia (s.) left Rockhampton at 3 p.m. on the 19th, passed Break-sea Spit at 5 p.m. on the following day, and cleared Cape Moreton at 4 p.m. 21st; rounded the North Solitary at 7 p.m. 22nd, and arrived here at 9 a.m. 24th instant, having experienced light N.W. breezes the first part of the passage, and southerly weather the latter part.

The French transport Sybille was towed to sea on the 23rd instant by the Breadalbane (s.).

The Jane Lockhart sailed from Otago on the 8th instant, and encountered a violent westerly gale in Foveaux Straits, and variable winds nearly the whole passage.

The Star of Australia (s.) left Rockhampton on the 20th instant, and reports having sighted the Balclutha (s.) on 22nd, off Smoky Cape, and the Clarence (s.) off Cape Hawke on the 23rd instant.

We learn by electric telegraph that the Columbine, from London to Sydney, passed Cape Otway at 11.30 a.m. on the 24th instant.

The clipper brig Wild Wave arrived on the afternoon of the 24th instant, having left Auckland on the 11th instant, and we have been favoured by Captain Vandervord with Auckland papers to the 10th instant, containing New York intelligence via San Francisco to the 27th August, being eight days later.

The proprietors of the Breadalbane and Phantom steamers have erected a commodious waiting-room at the steamer jetty, at Woolloomooloo, for the accommodation of excursionists to Watson's Bay or Manly Beach.

The Brilliant has experienced very severe gales from S.W. and N.W. since leaving Kiapara on the 7th instant; she also reports the arrival on that date of the Vistula, from Auckland.

The Rhoderick Dhu left Otago on the 14th instant, bringing papers to the 13th instant, being six days later than by the mail, and we have been favoured by Captain M'Pherson with files to that date.

The Urara (s.), left the Wharf, Brisbane, at 3.45, and cleared Cape Moreton at 8.30 p.m., Thursday. Had light easterly wind to Point Danger; thence northerly winds to the Solitaries, and variable winds to Sydney. Arrived at the wharf at 6 p.m., Saturday, 24th instant.

The Grafton (s.), from Clarence River, crossed the bar at 10 a.m. on the 23rd, and arrived here 0.30 a.m., 25th instant. She had moderate northerly breezes as far as the Brothers; thence to Sydney, variable winds and fine weather. Passed the Balclutha (s.), off Clarence Peak. The Grafton brings up 1550 bags maize, 8 casks tallow, 60 hides, 6 cases eggs, 1 coop fowls, and sundries.

The Kiama (s.) brings up 600 cheese, 13 lambs, 26 hides, 30 kegs butter, 100 sides bacon.

The Gitana, yacht, the property of Mr. Jackson, lying at anchor in Woolloomooloo Bay, was run into and sunk, on Saturday, by the Watson's Bay steamer.

The Kestrel, from Nelson, Maid of Riverton, from Jacob's River, and H. L. Rutzers, from Otago, have had strong westerly gales on their passages from New Zealand. The maid of Riverton signalled the Racer, brig, of Jersey, on the 17th instant, bound east.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

October 22.—Express, schooner, 159 tons, Hyde, from Launceston to Brisbane, with general cargo, put in through contrary winds.

October 24.—Mary Bradford, American ship, for Sydney.

October 24.—Ann Sanderson, brig, 250 tons, Tozer, from Invercargill, N. Z.

October 24.—Sydney Griffiths, barque, 333 tons, Patten, for Melbourne.

DEPARTURE.

October 22.—Matador, barque, Williams, for Melbourne, with 400 tons coal.

COASTERS INWARDS.

October 24.—Gertrude, Atlantic, Otago, James Paxton, Little Pet, Mary and Elizabeth.

CLARENCE RIVER.

ARRIVAL.

October 16.—Perseverance, from Sydney.

AUCKLAND.

ARRIVAL.

October 9.—Nova, from San Francisco.

CLEARED OUT.

October 7.—Spray, 148, Eedy, for Sydney—cargo, 100,000 feet timber; Salacia, for Newcastle.

The Nova, Captain Marshall, arrived from San Francisco on Thursday night. She left San Francisco forty-two days ago, and had a rough voyage throughout. On crossing the Line she fell in with some S. E. trades, which proved very baffling, attended with a heavy sea. The glass afterwards fell very low, and was followed by squally weather, accompanied with a good deal of sheet lightning. On nearing the coast of New Zealand, the N. E. trades proved adverse. She sighted Cape Brett at six on Thursday morning, and arrived at Queen-street wharf at 11.30 p.m. The Nova is a Russian-built schooner, sailing under the Peruvian flag, and has been recently added to Messrs. Henderson and Macfarlane's list; she is a smart craft, and her clean and orderly appearance reflects credit on her captain. She brings a cargo of grain and potatoes, and reports that the Constance was to load a cargo of ice at Oregon for the colonies.—*Southern Cross*, October 10.

OTAGO.

ARRIVALS.

October 9.—Hamburg, from San Francisco; Ellen Castle, from Newcastle.

October 11.—Phoebe Dunbar, from London.

October 12.—Juno, John Temperley, from Twofold Bay; Jenny Dove, from the Fugees.

DEPARTURES.

October 11.—Adelaide Bourk, Lindsaye, for Newcastle.

The barque Juno brings a fine lot of fat and store cattle, shipped at Twofold Bay, from which she has made an eight days' passage with generally favourable weather. The barque Marion, which has not yet arrived, sailed four days before her, and at Twofold Bay she left the brig Tyra and the barque Ashburton, both preparing to load, and expected to sail about Saturday last. About eighty miles off Cape Howe, the Juno passed a ship's foremast. On Sunday, when off Cape Saunders, a barque was astern of her, apparently bound for this port, but she has not yet made her appearance.—*Otago Witness*, October 12.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—October 24.

1 case plants, J. Baptist
50 cases brandy, 50 cases nectar, 90 cases old tom, 94 cases iron, 12 casks paint, 1 tierce blocks, 33 bales wool, 2 bundles skins, 52 packages ship chandlery, 50 cases geneva, 10 cases ginger brandy, 10 cases ginger wine, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.
90 bags sago, F. G. Lender
29 bales wool, Franck, Brothers, and Gans
20 bales wool, E. Knox
1 bale skins, M. E. Murnin
1 hogshead tallow, J. Binney and Co.
2 bales wool, 13 casks tallow, 244 hides, 13 bundles skins, Mort and Co.
23 ounces gold, M'Leod
30 dozen bags, Irving and Bond
7 bales wool, Richardson and Wrench
14 bales wool, How, Thomson, and Co.
45 bales wool, 11 packages skins, J. and W. Byrnes and Co.
6 bales wool, Dangar, Gilchrist, and Co.
6 hogsheads brandy, 20 hogsheads rum, 20 quarter-casks wine, B. Palmer
2 casks tallow, 13 hides, J. T. Armitage and Co.
19 bales wool, 1 hogshead tallow, 46 hides, Young, Lark, and Co.
217 loads timber, 40 bags gum, A. S. Webster.

DUTY PAID.

1 ton sugar, H. Beit
15 tons sugar, E. M. Sayers.

SYDNEY OBSERVATORY.

Latitude, 33·51,41. Longitude, 10h. 4m. 46s.

The time ball is dropped accurately at one o'clock Sydney mean time, or 14h. 55m. 14s. Greenwich mean time.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

October 23.—Eliza Goddard, from Sourabaya; Elizabeth, from Calcutta; Esperanza, from Newcastle; Warren Goddard, from Invercargill; Berwickshire, from London; Victoria (s.), from Cape Otway; Souchays (s.), from London; Western (s.), from Portland.

DEPARTURES.

October 23.—Highlander, for Rockhampton.
October 24.—Southern Cross, Bengal, for Otago.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

October 24, 9 a.m.

Tamworth ...	Calm. Fine.
Murrurundi ...	E. Fine.
Newcastle ...	S.S.W. Fine, and clear. Bar. 29 834. Ther. 66·
Mudgee ...	Calm. Very hot.
Bathurst ...	W. Fine. Bar. 27·736. Ther. 62·
Forbes ...	Calm. Very fine.
Young ...	Calm. Very fine.
Goulburn ...	S.W. Fine, and clear. Bar. 27 710. Ther. 62·
Braidwood ...	Calm. Fine.
Yass ...	N. Fine
Gundagai ...	N.W. Fine.
Wagga Wagga	Calm. Fine·
Deniliquin ...	S.E. Fine. Bar. 29·612. Ther. 63·
Kiandra ...	W. Fine.
Albury ...	W.S.W. Fine, rather cloudy. Bar. 29·422. Ther. 61·
Queenscliff ...	W.N.W., moderate. Dull. Bar. 29·83. Ther. 60·
Cape Schank..	N.W., strong. Dull. Bar. 29·61. Ther. 57·
Cape Otway ...	W., fresh. Fine. Bar. 29·630. Ther. 59·
Portland Bay..	W., moderate. Very fine. Bar. 29·93. Ther. 62·
South Head ...	W. Fine, and clear.
Sydney ...	W. Fine. Bar. 29·840. Ther. 65·7·
Wollongong ...	W., light. Fine.
Kiama ...	W., light. Very fine.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	Time.	Winds.	Remarks.
October 24.	8.30 a.m.	W.	Light, and clear.
	Noon	N.E.	Fresh and ditto.
	5 p.m.	N.E.	Ditto, and ditto.
October 25.	8.30 a.m.	N.E.	Light, and clear.
	Noon	N.E.	Fresh, and ditto.
	5 p.m.	N.E.	Strong, and ditto.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9 A.M., OCTOBER 24TH, 1863.

Stations.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Max. shade.	Min. shade.	Rain gauge.	Direction of wind.	Force of wind.	Extent of cloud.
Newcastle .	29·834	69·	69·8	63·	75·	60·	85·	S.S.W.	2	3
Bathurst ...	27·736	62·	63·	60·	70·	40·	0·04	W.	2	2
Goulburn...	27·710	62·	64·	58·	76·	42·	·4	S.W.	3	0
Albury	29·422	62·	64·	58·	...	47·	0·07	W.S.W.	2	6
Deniliquin .	29·612	63·	63·	60·	71	30·	...	S.E.	2	4

STATE OF THE WEATHER.

October 23.—Newcastle, fine, and clear; Bathurst, fine; Goulburn, fine, and clear; Albury, fine, rather cloudy; Deniliquin, fine.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

October, 1863.		Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	High Water. Morn.	High Water. After.
26	Monday	5 26	6 34	7 9	7 34

Moon.—Full, 27th instant, 4h. a.m.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS.—In all cases these announcements must be properly authenticated and endorsed, or they cannot be inserted.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1863.

The unexpected but not injudicious movement made by the Emperor of Austria is virtually an attempt to establish for the German nationalities a congressional government that shall inaugurate a constitutional régime for Germany considered as a whole, and by giving unity to its foreign policy create a more general feeling of mutual interdependence than has hitherto been the case. It is curious that the two opposite processes should be going on at the same time on opposite sides of the Atlantic, and that while in America a federation is being torn in pieces by civil war, in Europe energetic efforts should be made to bind together more strongly in a revised federation the disjointed governments of the German people.

As a general rule, foreign politics have no direct interest for Australian colonists as such, though the movements of the great States can never fail to be watched with eager attention by any one who considers himself a citizen of the world. But, remote from the field of action, our direct interest in the politics of the old world is mainly confined to the chances of the mother country being involved in war. The apprehension of that is the point on which we are most keenly alive. Yet, looking to our possible future, the working of the federal system is a matter that deserves our close and vigilant attention. It is always assumed as a matter of course that Australia will one day form a vast federation. Our manifest "destiny" is supposed to be to repeat in this respect the history of America, and from being separate and independent colonies to form a union.

History often does repeat itself, for like causes produce like effects. But where the causes are not similar the effects are dissimilar, and there is one point in which the future of Australia will be unlike the past of America, and that is in a violent separation from the mother country. And this is a very important difference as respects the subject of federation. No federation has ever been formed except under external pressure. Independent Governments, though they may be of kindred people, always have little mutual jealousies, and these localisms are repellent. To admit of a federation being possible or popular, there must be some strong common danger, or some overwhelming common interest powerful enough to neutralise the tendency to disunion. There must be a centripetal force to balance the centrifugal. If there had been no war of independence in America there would probably have been no federation. As it was, there was considerable difficulty in harmonising the discordant pretentions of the separate States—a difficulty that might never have been effectually overcome but for the necessity of presenting a strong front to the foe. There will be no war of independence in Australia. If separation ever comes to us it will come without mortal strife. British statesmen have learnt wisdom since the time of George III.

In the absence of actual war, American statesmen have constantly used the threat of war in order to excite the emotions of a common patriotism. This has been at the bottom of a good deal of that bullying for which Americans have become so notorious. Nothing else has seemed to awaken such a common sentiment among the people, as to represent Great Britain as hostile. Even during the present civil war, nothing is said to have been so efficacious in stimulating volunteering and in making fresh loans popular as to represent that the men and the money were wanting not so much against the South as to make preparation against the insidious designs of Great Britain. The apparition of a foreign danger is thus instinctively treated by politicians as the surest and strongest provocative of a common feeling. The divergent action of internal politics is counteracted by the pressure of an assumed foreign policy.

In Germany, the danger from abroad, though immensely greater than it has ever been in America, has not been strong enough to lead to a firm union, simply because the mutually repellent influences are so extraordinarily potent. The danger from France, especially the danger of losing the Rhine provinces, is really very great, yet so intense are the mutual jealousies of the different kingdoms and principalities that no effective union has been possible. Even a Customs union was formed with great difficulty, and has embraced only a part of the States. The difficulty in the way of political union would have been less if there had been one kingdom so clearly in the first rank as to gather all the others round it, but Prussia and Austria have been rivals throughout, and they have checked any move towards centralization out of jealousy to each other. Austria, though in some respects the most powerful member of the Confederation, has had the evil reputation of being, politically, too backward and reactionary to be accepted as a leader, and the Liberal party has looked to Prussia. But the King of Prussia has been behaving in such a ridiculous way towards his Parliament, that there is actually more constitutional government at Vienna now than there is at Berlin, and the Austrian Emperor has taken the advantage of his novel position to bid for the leadership of Germany, and to propose a new plan for a central congress. The King of Prussia stood sullenly aloof from the whole affair, but though by his policy he has lowered himself to a secondary position, his absence prevents the proposed union from becoming a reality.

There have been two parties in America—the party of slavery and the party of freedom. The Union was preserved until lately through the continued supremacy of one of these parties; the moment that supremacy ceased, political defeat revenged itself by secession. Yet if ever there was a Union attachment to which ought to have scotched all thought of treason it was the American Union. Its citizens were secure against injury, or even insult, from any foreign Power; they were in no danger of invasion; they were preserved from all the cost of standing armies or large navies; they could roam for thousands of miles without coming on a frontier; they could navigate some of the largest rivers in the world from their source to the sea without meeting a foreign Customs' officer; and they could interchange the products of the tropical and temperate zones without quitting their own territory. All this the federal system did for them, placing them thereby in a more advantageous position than was enjoyed by any other people on the face of the earth.

But when the idea of secession was once fairly mooted, the federal system, as has been fairly remarked, was a great help to disunion. People who have anything to lose are generally opposed to rebellion from fear of anarchy. But there was no such fear in the Confederate States. Each State, as it seceded, took with it its own perfect machinery for internal government. All local administrative action went on as before. All that was necessary was to elect a new President and a new Congress, and the electoral machinery for this was already in existence.

A company has been successfully started of late in the county of Warwickshire, for establishing the woollen manufacture in that locality. We draw attention to the fact for the purpose of showing how advantage has been taken of the distress among the operatives in one line of business to apply their labour in a somewhat different direction. The riband manufacture at Coventry dropped, a few years ago, into a very languishing condition, partly from French competition and partly from a change in fashions. The operatives were largely thrown out of employ, and great distress prevailed. The gentry and others interested in the district, anxious that prosperity should be restored, and that the skilled and industrious population should not leave the district, proposed to establish cotton and woollen mills, so that if one manufacture vanished another might take its place. The American war has destroyed, or at any rate postponed, the notion of multiplying cotton mills, but the woollen manufacture promises to take root. The operatives are found to take easily to the new style of work, although broadcloth is a very different commodity from riband. Mill hands have a sort of mill faculty, and are intelligent and versatile enough to shift from one branch of mill work to another.

If riband weavers can thus easily take to cloth weaving, cotton weavers might do the same as easily. And this suggests the thought that if some of the unemployed Lancashire and Lanarkshire weavers had been in this, their time of distress, transplanted to this colony, they might have taken very kindly to the woollen manufacture here. Instead of discouraging this kind of immigration which, as we recently showed has been done by the late Government, any organised agency could have been started for importing and setting to mill work a moderate number of weavers, more might have been done for the promotion of textile manufactures in this colony than has been done during the last ten years by empty declamation about the natural resources of our territory.

The woollen manufacture may be said to be natural to the colony, and if vigorously pursued would probably establish a prosperous branch of commerce. It is a popular notion that this branch of industry cannot pay unless we adopt the vicious system of protection. But this is altogether an erroneous notion—at least if we may trust the evidence of those who are engaged in the manufacture, and who may be supposed to know best how the matter stands. Last session there was a parliamentary enquiry into the state of agriculture and manufactures in the colony. It was instituted for the express purpose of gathering evidence to support the foregone conclusion, that protection was essential both to agriculture and manufactures. Among other witnesses, the owners of cloth mills were examined, in the hope that their testimony would be strongly in point. But unluckily it went all the other way. Though tortured with questions intended to lead to protectionist answers, the witnesses virtually testified to the soundness of a free trade policy. They expressed their perfect readiness to see duties clapped on to imported cloth, because it would be putting money in their pockets; but they could not conscientiously affirm that in the absence of protection it was impossible to make a fair business profit. One of the witnesses frankly stated that his only serious difficulty was the antiquated nature of his machinery. If, as he said, he could only drop it over the South Head, and replace it by the most modern and improved style of apparatus, he should get along well enough.

That being the state of the case, it must needs be a matter of regret that enterprise does not take the turn of giving the necessary start to what promises to be a profitable industry. There is abundance of money in the colony seeking investment. New joint-stock companies are easily started, and the rate of interest on mortgages shows a tendency to decline. Notwithstanding losses from floods and drought and scab and commercial failures, wealth is accumulating. Very little of the profit made in the colony goes out of it for investment. Even absentees leave their money behind them, and only draw the interest; and British capital flows out to us through various channels.

Three things are needed for a manufacture to be successfully established—the capital, the labour, and the scope for the special industry. All three are available for us. We have the capital, and we have the opportunity. The labour is at the other end of the world, but it can be readily brought out. Many of the weavers are anxious to come. They have petitioned pleadingly to be brought out. They are too poor to pay their own passages; but British philanthropy is prepared to pay half if colonial funds would provide the other half. Is not it a pity that the three elements of wealth cannot be brought together to the mutual benefit of all concerned? But what is everybody's business is nobody's business. Hereafter, perhaps, it may be seen, what nobody seems to see now, how a splendid opportunity was allowed to pass by unimproved, and then everybody will blame everybody else—everybody but themselves. There is sometimes a tide in the affairs of nations as well as those of men, "which taken at the flood leads on to fortune." The history of manufactures shows in how many instances localities have become the seats of special industry simply from the immigration of skilled workmen. The silk trade in England was started by French Huguenots fleeing from persecution; so was the worsted trade. The emigrating tendencies of the cotton operatives at the present time might also, if judiciously directed, be turned to account to give a stimulus to textile manufactures in these colonies.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

[From our Correspondents.]

AFFRAY WITH GILBERT'S GANG.

BURKE SHOT.

£500 RANSOM, PAID TO THE BUSHRANGERS.

HEROIC CONDUCT OF MR. AND MRS. KEIGHTLEY.

BATHURST, Sunday, 25th, 6 p.m.

Gilbert, O'Meally, Ben Hall, Vane, and Burke, yesterday evening made an attack upon the house of Mr. Commissioner Keightley situated at Dunn's Plains, near Rockley. Mr. Keightley was outside the house when the bushrangers rode up, and on being ordered to stand he rushed in at the door, five or six shots being fired at him as he did so. Seizing a double-barrelled gun, only one barrel of which was loaded, Mr. Keightley came to the door, and aiming at Burke, shot him in the abdomen,—when he reeled and tottered to the side of the house, exclaiming "I am done for." Burke said he would never be taken alive, and then endeavoured to shoot himself with his own revolver, but he was unable to effect his purpose, for, after firing two shots unsuccessfully, he fell to the ground. During the whole of this time, volley after volley was fired into the house by the other men. Mr. Keightley had no more ammunition, and was therefore compelled to surrender. When he did so the bushrangers were upon the point of shooting him down, but Mrs. Keightley ran before her husband, and by that means saved his life. The bushrangers, however, took him prisoner, as also Dr. Peechey, who was there, and declared that if a ransom of £500 was not paid by two o'clock this day, they would shoot or hang them both. The two gentlemen were taken to the top of a hill near, and Mrs. Keightley, accompanied by young Mr. Peechy, rode into Bathurst to her father, Mr. Rotton, M.L.A. Mr. Rotton at once procured the money, and proceeding to the spot, handed it to the bushrangers, who liberated their prisoners. It was not until after the money was paid that information could be given to the police, as the ruffians placed scouts to give them warning, and Mrs. Keightley was told that both her husband and Dr. Peechey would be shot if faith was not kept. Dr. Peechey in the meantime had attended to Burke, who was alive but unconscious, and in a fearful state. After the money had been paid the bushrangers procured a cart, and took the almost lifeless body of Burke away with them. The police are now in pursuit.

BATHURST.

Sunday, 6 p.m.

Mr. Cowper, junior, passed through Bathurst on his way to Orange yesterday, and Mr. Martin arrived to-day, and left for the same place at three o'clock.

WEST MAITLAND.

Saturday, 7 p.m.

The Hunter River Cotton Show prizes were awarded this afternoon. The first, £7 to Mr. J. R. Nowland; second, £5 to Messrs. M. and R. Scobie. The third, £3 to Mr. Joshua Anderson.

Weather, hot.

GOULBURN.

Saturday, 7 p.m.

At the inquest on the body of Mrs. Pennington, the verdict given was that she died of natural causes, and that death was accelerated by intemperance. A rider was added by the jury blaming Edward Morris, a publican, of Binda, for giving unfounded information, which gave rise to suspicion that the death of Mrs. Pennington was caused by violence.

TUMUT.

Saturday, 11 a.m.

John Millay, charged with rape on a girl fifteen years of age at Meadow Creek, was brought before the Bench yesterday, and, after an examination of ten hours, was committed to Goulburn for trial.

Sub-inspector O'Neill prosecuted in this case.

WELLINGTON.

Saturday, 7 p.m.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.

The trials commenced on the 22nd, and concluded this forenoon at 11.

Before Judge Cary and juries of twelve.

Richard Andrews, charged with stealing goods, the property of Thomas Eades, was found guilty, and sentenced to eighteen months in Parramatta gaol. The prisoner was undefended.

William Harrington, for receiving stolen goods, the property of Thomas Eades, was found guilty, and sentenced to twelve months' hard labour in Darlinghurst gaol. The prisoner in this case was also undefended.

Alexander Gellatly for stealing registered letters the property of the Postmaster-General, was bound over on his own recognisances to appear when called upon.

James Parker, charged with stealing a mare the property of James M'Vigor, was found not guilty. Parker was defended by Mr. Lee.

John Ryan, for assaulting Mary Ann England. Verdict—not guilty. Mr. Lee defended.

James Weir, for stealing from a dwelling, was found guilty, and sentenced to twelve months' hard labour in Bathurst gaol. Prisoner undefended.

John Daley, charged with assaulting Isabella Feeny. Verdict—not guilty.

W. Shippey, for horse stealing, was bound over in his own recognizances to appear when called upon.

James Johnston, for uttering a forged cheque, verdict guilty, and sentenced to four years' hard labour on the public works of the colony.

William Jones, for horse stealing, was found guilty, and sentenced to four years' hard labour in Bathurst gaol.

John Mulrey, for unlawfully selling a claim, was bound over in his own recognizances to appear when called upon.

J. H. Irvine, for writing a libellous letter was bound over in his own recognizances to appear when called upon.

The Macquarie River is bank high again, stopping all traffic on this portion of the main Western road.

MELBOURNE.

Saturday 7 p.m.

The summaries for England contain powerful protests and appeals against the resumption of transportation.

The police have arrested the presumed murderer of Mrs. Beckinsale at Woodside.

Exchange on England is 1½ per cent. premium.

Large shipments of gold specie are preparing for the R. M. S. Bombay.

Rumours are afloat implicating some English houses in frauds in the Customs in teas and China goods.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean have been greeted with large houses the last three nights.

Arrived: Berwickshire, from London.

The Souchays, steamer, under canvas, from London, and the Cinderella, from London to Sydney, passed Cape Otway.

The Alexandra, and R.M.S. Bombay, from Sydney, passed Cape Schank.

Sailed: City of Melbourne, for Sydney.

JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

Second Day.

Spring Stakes, of 75 sovereigns. One mile and three-quarters. Weight for age. Entrance, 5 sovereigns.

Mr. John's b.g. Bosh ... 1
Bavin's gr. g. Flatcatcher, aged ... 2
Tait's b.c. Sir Patrick, 3 years ... 3

The Oaks Stakes, of 15 sovereigns each, and 1 sovereign entrance, with 100 sovereigns added. Weight, 8 st. Distance, one mile and a half. Ten per cent. of the gross stake to go to the second horse. Present value of the stake, 210 sovereigns.

Mr. Lang's b. f. Aruma ... 1
H. Fisher's ch. f. Chrysolite (Juliet) ... 2

The Handicap Steeplechase, of 100 sovereigns, with a sweep of 5 sovereigns each. About four miles.

Mr. Cole's gr. m. Alice, aged, 10 st. 9 lb. ... 1
Kelly's b. g. Donovan Brown ... 2
Warren's b. g. Daniel Webster ... 3

The Victoria Jockey Club Cup, value 50 sovereigns and 200 sovereigns in specie added, with a sweepstakes of 15 sovereigns each. Two miles. Weight for age. Winner of the Ballarat Champion Race to carry 7 lb., second, 4 lb. extra.

Mr. Wilson's br. f. Musidora ... 1
H. Fisher's ch. f. Rose of Denmark ... 2
Yuille's b. c. Glenyuille, 3 years ... 3

This race was won by a length and-a-half by Musidora.

Selling Stakes, of 50 sovereigns. Weight for age, with conditions and allowances. One mile and a half. Winner to be sold for £150.

Mr. Lang's b. h. Buzzard, aged ... 1

In every race the horses were all close together.

ADELAIDE.

Saturday, 7 p.m.

Notice of application for the admission of Mr. Michie to the bar of this colony, has been posted up at the Supreme Court. Mr. Michie is engaged for the petitioner's case, which will probably come off in March.

The proper score at the rifle match of the Milang Company against an English company was 1149.

Cleared for Brisbane—Rebecca, with flour, pollard, and bran.

Artillery Practice.—We have been requested to state that ball practice for the Royal Artillery will take place to-day, and boats are requested to keep out of the line of fire.

Congregational Home Missionary Society.—The annual meeting of the Congregational Home Missionary Society of New South Wales will be held this evening, in the Pitt-street church. The Revs. G. Clarke, S. C. Kent, John West, T. Johnson, J. E. Vetch, T. Gainford and others will take part in the proceedings. Chair to be taken at seven o'clock sharp.

Bazaar.—The Bazaar in the Market in aid of the House of the Good Shepherd closed on Saturday. Throughout the day there was a good attendance, and in the evening the place was crowded, not less than £40 being taken for admissions during the day. Until the accounts are made up the amount realised cannot be exactly ascertained, but it is expected to be between £400 and £500.

Day Performance of Messrs. Poussard and Douay.—On Saturday afternoon, Messrs. Poussard and Douay gave their first day performance, at the School of Arts, in Pitt-street, before a highly respectable and pretty fair attendance. His Excellency the Governor and Lady Young supported these two eminent *artistes* with their patronage and presence, the concert being, as a whole, one which well deserved that honour, and a much more numerous attendance. The programme was divided into two parts, the exquisite performance of M. Poussard on the violin, and of M. Douay on the violoncello, being, in both instances, diversified by the execution of several splendid vocal pieces by Messrs. Beaumont and Wilkinson. Miss Florence Beverley also sang two or three ballads with much grace and spirit. The mastery exhibited by Messrs. Poussard and Douay over their favourite musical instruments was very loudly applauded. A fantasia from Verdi, and compositions from De Beriot and Paganini, were beautifully rendered by M. Poussard and *encores* demanded,—similar compliments being paid to the wonderful execution of some excellent music by M. Rene Douay. Besides the attractive performances of Messrs. Poussard and Douay it is only right to particularise the vocal duet of Braham—"Albion on thy fertile plains"—which was very highly appreciated. The concert was excellent, but rather too much protracted by the numerous *encores*.

The Wheat Crop.—The *Clarence and Richmond Examiner* of 20th instant states that the whole of the wheat crop on the Clarence is likely to be a failure, owing to the destructive effects of the rust, which has recently made its appearance. In some instances it has been found necessary to mow down the crop altogether.

Human Remains found at Coogee.—Yesterday, about noon, the body of a woman was seen lying on some rocks by the constable stationed at Little Coogee. The body was mutilated, the arms and part of the face being wanting, and much decomposed. The rocks on which the corpse had been washed by the waves are so inaccessible that it was not practicable to remove the body yesterday afternoon; but the Government undertaker will endeavour to do so this morning. It is scarcely expected that the body will be identified, as the only articles of clothing found upon it were a pair of elastic side boots and a pair of white stockings with blue stripes. It is supposed that the body is that of the woman, Mrs. Harrison, whose sudden disappearance from the Gap Hotel, Watson's Bay, was lately reported in the *Herald*, and who, it is thought, must then have committed suicide by jumping over the cliffs near the lighthouse. If the body should be recovered, an inquest will be held before the City Coroner.

Accident on the Botany Road.—An accident occurred yesterday afternoon on the Botany Road. A shopman named Robert Were, employed by Mr. Bell, butcher, Pitt-street, was, with other persons belonging to the same establishment, riding in that direction when, about half-past five o'clock, the saddle-girths of the horse on which the unfortunate man sat became loose, and Were was thrown to the ground. His forehead was cut and bruised. Were was taken to the Infirmary where, at half-past nine o'clock last night, he remained unconscious.

Accidents.—John Macintosh, a wood carter, met with an accident at Lane Cove on Friday. On the morning of that day he was hewing down a tree, which, falling sooner than he expected, knocked him over and inflicted some severe injuries across his thighs. One of his legs was jammed under the tree and, being unable to free himself, the unfortunate man helplessly lay until sunset, when he was discovered and rescued. He was removed to the Infirmary yesterday morning.—A mishap of a less serious character befel a labourer, named John Griffin, on Saturday morning. Griffin was one of the men employed by Mr. Tunks on the works which are being carried out at Woolloomooloo Bay. It happened that a piece of railway iron fell on one of his feet, which was severely injured, some of the toes being broken. He was at once taken to the Infirmary.

Suicide.—The City Coroner held an inquest on Saturday respecting the death of James Hoy, who, on the 16th instant, cut his throat at Liverpool. Jonas Wheeler, a publican living at Liverpool, deposed that deceased was his brother-in-law. About fifteen months since deceased, after seven years' absence, returned to Liverpool from the diggings, where he had earned £200. He was a drunkard. Witness stated that after his return deceased was drinking at his house, and during three weeks "knocked down £22, and he knocked down £48 at Shield's public-house in a fortnight. Last Monday week deceased came to my place, and talked foolishly about men running after him. I allowed him five nobblers per day, and one glass of ale." On the night of the 15th instant, a servant man named Sully, who slept in the same room with deceased, was told to look after him during the night. Deceased's behaviour indicated that he was then suffering from *delirium tremens*. Next morning deceased had "a glass or two," and when Sully went out of the kitchen into the verandah, he saw him looking very fierce, having a dinner-knife in his hand, which he was drawing across his throat. Sully seized his arm, and tried to wrest the knife from deceased, who jerked it across his throat the more forcibly. A wet bandage was applied to the wound, and ten minutes after the occurrence the wretched man was attended by Dr. Mind. On the following Monday he was removed to the Sydney Infirmary, where he died on Thursday afternoon. Dr. A. Roberts, an honorary surgeon of the Infirmary, attended deceased, whom he found to be suffering from a wound in his throat immediately above the breast bone, and which had probably been made by a series of quick nervous movements of the hand. The windpipe and the gullet were both divided, and the food swallowed came out through the opening, so that it was not possible that the deceased could receive any aliment into his stomach. The injury and debility were too great to allow of recovery. The witness condemned the practice of sending persons suffering from serious injury, and great debility, from the country to Sydney, as had been done in this instance. Jury's verdict, "Deceased, aged forty-six years, died from a wound in his throat, inflicted by himself on the 16th instant, whilst labouring under a fit of temporary insanity. We consider his brother-in-law, and the publican, Shields, highly censurable for allowing deceased to spend so large an amount of money, as stated in the evidence, for drink."

Coroner's Inquest.—The City Coroner began an inquest on Saturday, concerning the death of a child four months old, named Margaret Howe, who died in the Benevolent Asylum on Friday. The case was adjourned till to-morrow afternoon.

Balmain Parsonage House.—The foundation stone of a parsonage-house at Balmain was laid by Mr. E. W. Cameron, on Saturday afternoon. Between three and four o'clock the Rev. W. Stack (incumbent of the parish), the Very Rev. the Dean of Sydney, with the Revs. Messrs. A. Stephen, H. S. King, Spencer, and Rodgers, and about 200 of the parishioners, arrived at the spot. The site, we may remark, is the high ground immediately opposite the Observatory, and commands a view of nearly the whole of Balmain, the North Shore, the Harbour, Darling Harbour, a considerable portion of the city and suburbs, and surrounding country. The Rev. W. Stack, in opening the proceedings, said he was aware that it was not usual to have a meeting of that kind at the laying the foundation stone of a dwelling-house; but as there would be no church meeting during the erection of the house, and as he wished to get as many of his parishioners as possible together to make some explanation in reference to their financial position, &c., he had invited them to assemble on the present occasion. It would be in their recollection that twelve months ago there was a debt of £1300 on their church, and by the almost unexampled liberality of a gentleman who was then present (Mr. E. W. Cameron), the whole of it was cleared off. It was then considered that some effort should be made by the parishioners in return for the liberality of Mr. Cameron, and at about this time he (Mr. Stack) received a note from Mr. Mort, intimating that something should be done, and suggesting that their labours should be directed to the erection of a parsonage house; for this object he proposed to subscribe £50 in 1863, and £50 in 1864. A public meeting was then called and the suggestion was adopted, and a determination in accordance therewith was come to. There was some difficulty as to the selection of a site, some of the parishioners being of opinion that the parsonage house should be erected on the ground at the rear of the church. This, however, was known to be unsuitable, and it was sold for £200, the present site being purchased for about that sum, so the ground might be said to be the joint gift of Captain Rountree and Mr. Metcalfe. With regard to the cost of erection, and funds to meet it, he might state that the present contract was for £1000, and it was estimated that it would require £200 or £300 more to complete the building and fence in the ground, &c. Towards this they had the £100 of Mr. Mort, £100 from a gentleman in Sydney whose name he was not permitted to mention, and £100 voted at the late vestry meeting. There would also be some further contributions; but it was probable that they would require to borrow £800 to finish the work. Hitherto the parish had been paying £150 a year as house rent for him, and this he considered would, for the future, be available for the repayment of the money that would be borrowed on the building. In conclusion, the rev. gentleman made a few remarks on the necessity there was for the minister of Christ to spend a considerable portion of time in his study, and in his closet for private prayer, and thanked all present for their attendance and attention. The Dean of Sydney offered a suitable prayer, after which Mr. Walter Church, in the name of the committee, presented to Mr. Cameron a beautiful trowel and mallet. The last named gentleman then laid the stone with the usual formalities, and offered a few appropriate observations. The proceedings terminated with the Rev. Mr. Stack inviting all present to join the committee at his house in drinking Mr. Cameron's health.

Wesleyan Missions.—The annual meeting of the Surry Hills Wesleyan Missionary Society will be held in the Bourke-street church, at seven o'clock this evening. Mr. Caldwell, M.L.A., will preside.

Burglary.—On Thursday night, or very early on Friday morning, the premises of Mr. Borton (the Cricketers' Arms) Market-street and Pitt-street, were feloniously entered, and a quantity of jewellery, valued at over £100, with £8 or £10 in money, was stolen. A man named Johnson was on Saturday brought before the Police Bench by detective Elliott as a party suspected of being concerned in the transaction, having apprehended him in the house of a woman named Mountain, described by the officer as "one of the most notorious harbourers of thieves in the city." The witnesses not being in attendance, Mr. Elliott could not proceed with the case, and Johnson was remanded.

Builders, Architects, Contractors, and others are reminded of Messrs. Stokes, Craig, and Co.'s important sale, this day, of superior marble chimney pieces, and register stoves, to be held at their Rooms, Pitt-street North, at 11 o'clock, prompt.—Adv.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MESSRS. BURT AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Spring-carts, Drays, Harness, &c.

MR. S. WOOLLER.—At his Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Drays, Carts, Dogcarts, Harness, &c.

MR. W. FULLAGAR.—At his Yards, at 11 o'clock, Fat Cattle.

MESSRS. RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Villa and Grounds, Hunter's Hill; Cottage at Kingston, Newtown; Farm at Canterbury; Freehold Property, Book Debts, &c., town of Braidwood.

MR. JAMES GORDON.—At Upper Paddington, near the Post Office, at 11 o'clock, Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, Horse, Cart, Harness, Household Furniture, &c.

MESSRS. STOKES, CRAIG, AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Marble Chimney-pieces, Register Stoves, Engravings.

MESSRS. L. E. THRELKELD AND CO.—At the Australian Bond, at half-past 10 o'clock, Tobacco.

MR. W. DEAN.—At the Albion Wharf, at half-past 10 o'clock, Maize, Eggs, Tallow, Staves.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Slates, Cutlery, Electro-plated Ware, Brushware, Ivory Goods, Toy Tools, Fancy Goods, Tin Ware.

MESSRS. FOTHERINGHAM AND MULLEN.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Boots and Shoes; on Campbell's Wharf, at half-past 2 o'clock, Immigrants' Fittings, Surplus Stores, &c.

MESSRS. ALEXANDER MOORE and CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Pianofortes, Carpets, Bedding, Omnibus, Drays, &c.

Mr. H. D. COCKBURN.—At his Mart, Park-street, at 11 o'clock, Furniture, Ironmongery, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Jewellery, &c.

CRICKET.—On Saturday afternoon a match was played between the Liverpool-street Steam Saw Mills Club and Sugar Works Club, Parramatta-street. The Liverpool-street Steam Saw Mills Club being the victors with ten wickets to go down. The following is the score:—

LIVERPOOL-STREET STEAM SAW MILLS CLUB.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
O'Connell, b. Leonard	23		
Douglass, hit wicket	2		
Brown, c. b. R. Waren	2	not out	3
Morris, b. Leonard	28		
Metcalf, b. Leonard	14		
Drummett, b. Sproales	4		
Joseph, c. Waren	0	not out	5
Morgan, b. Leonard	0		
Ray, b. Sproales	2		
Laird, b. Sproales	0		
Smith, not out	1		
Wides	6		
Byes	3	Byes	1
	85		9
Total ... 94.			

SUGAR WORKS CLUB.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
T. Waren, not out	0	c. Drummett	20
Leonard, hit wicket	5	b. Metcalf	8
Siddons, b. Brown	13	hit wicket	1
Lee, b. Brown	5	b. Metcalf	0
Crisford, b. Brown	0	not out	0
J. Siddons, c. Joseph	0	b Brown	8
Burnett, c. Metcalf	3	run out	1
Flynn, b. Brown	3	b. Metcalf	2
Sproales, b. Metcalf	1	c. Joseph	1
P. Waren	8	b. Metcalf	1
Crane, st. b. Brown	0	b Metcalf	6
Byes, 1; wides, 1	2	Byes	5
	40		53
Total ... 93.			

CRICKET.—On Saturday, a match was commenced on the Domain ground, between the second eleven of the Albert Club and the first eleven of the Kent Club. The play on both sides evinced that inexpertness which might be expected immediately at the commencement of the season, the inferior quality of the bowling being chiefly noticeable. In their first innings the Kent Club made 116, the highest scores being made by Rowley, Oatley, and Payne; in the first of the Alberts nine wickets were down for eighty-nine runs, most of which were contributed by Black, Neale, and Stebbin.

THE LATE MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—In our last issue we stated that Mrs. M'Gregor, wife of Mr. Peter M'Gregor, of Berlang, had been missing since the previous Tuesday evening. Her body was found on Friday morning, and a magisterial enquiry, held on the following day before Mr. J. H. Griffin, J.P., Major's Creek, cleared up the mystery. It appeared from the evidence that the last time Mrs. M'Gregor was seen alive was on Tuesday evening at about five o'clock, when she called at Toney's public-house, which is distant about four miles from her home, and remarked on leaving that she had plenty of time to get home before dark. The people who saw her last say that she had a glass, but was sober at the time she left. On the following morning (Wednesday) her horse was found about half a mile on the road between the public-house and Berlang, tied to a sapling, and enquiries resulting in the fact that she had not reached her home induced a further search, which was continued until Friday morning, when her dead body was found by her stepson in an old shaft half full of water about three hundred yards at the rear of Toney's premises. A post mortem examination by Dr. Beer proved that she had been alive when falling into the shaft, and that she had died from asphyxia. The night upon which Mrs. M'Gregor was missing was intensely dark, wet, and stormy, and the probability is that she had missed her way, got off the road, and in making for the public-house lamp, had stumbled into the shaft.—*Braidwood Dispatch.*

THREE MEN LOST IN THE BUSH.—We are informed by Mr. M'Gregor that on Saturday, the 20th ultimo, two men—George Gordon and his brother-in-law—went from the diggings in search of horses, without provisions. As they did not return, another man started in search a few days afterwards with some provisions; but up to the time of Mr. M'Gregor's departure neither had returned, and fears were entertained that all had perished. A shepherd in the employ of Mr. Vicary, of Peak Downs, had discovered the dead body of a man in the scrub near the head station, who, it is supposed, lost himself when making his way from the waterhole at Crinan Creek to the head station. The shepherd's observation was attracted by seeing a number of guanos run out of the scrub as he passed, and on searching near the spot he found the body, but so far decomposed that it could not be identified.—*Rockhampton Bulletin*, October 17.

FORGERY AND UTTERING.—At the Police Court, East Maitland, on Friday, Michael M'Laughlan, charged with forging the name of Mr. James Caddy, Morpeth, to a bill for £81 14s. 6d, was committed to take his trial at the ensuing Circuit Court, bail being refused.—*Maitland Ensign.*

MAORI ACCOUNT OF THE ATTACK ON THE WORKING PARTY OF THE 65TH.—The *Southern Cross* of the 8th instant says:—The following has been supplied to us as the Maori version of the attack on the working party on the Great South Road, on the 25th August last:—About 140 of the Thames natives, with the exception of a few Waikatos, took their way through the bush to the troops felling bush on the South Road. We sent two men to see if the soldiers were there, and they returned with an answer in the affirmative. We then stripped off the most of our clothes, and had prayers, after which we started to the edge of the bush, and read prayers again. We then started in several parties, down a slope, with a short fern upon it, and in full view of the three sentinels who were guarding the rifles. We took our way, covered our faces with fern, and so got down unobserved. While we were getting down to this part, others of our party were getting down in several parts of the road, and some to where the soldiers were felling timber, about 200 yards from the rifles, and surprised and shot them. When the three sentinels heard the first two guns they looked round and round, but when they heard us all fire, they called out "Maories," and ran for the stockade, but were shot. Some of the soldiers when they first saw the Maories, said "hallo, Maori and Jack," and others crept under the roots of trees, and when wounded cried out "——— Maories." After we had shot one man, his wife threw herself on his body, and orders were given not to shoot her or the children. We followed the soldiers close up to the stockade. By this time all the troops had turned out, and as the balls were flying fast and thick we thought it best to get back to the bush, which we succeeded in doing with the loss of only one man, who would stay to take a cartouch-box and coat of a dead soldier. The soldiers soon shot him. This was the only man we lost; but of the soldiers we must have shot more than thirty, for they were lying quite thick on the ground. Besides that, we took twenty-one rifles with bayonets, &c. When we got to Waikato, we heard from the friendly natives we had shot sixty-four soldiers, and one officer. Truly these soldiers are like cabbage. We fired at Pokeno to try and bring the soldiers out, but they *would* not move out. William Thompson not being well pleased with our work on the South Road, sent us back to the Thames. On our way back, some of us went out pig-hunting at the back of Hunua, and came upon ten soldiers or more. These were Captain Jackson's corps of Bush Rangers. We (seventy natives) hunted, but it coming on dark we left them. Next morning we found five soldier deserters at Mokomoko. These men William Thompson is going to get to work his big guns. William Thompson's law is that no women or children are to be shot, and the wounded spared. William Thompson has got two big guns on the banks of the Waikato, to shoot the steamer when she goes up. William Thompson says settlers remaining amongst the Maories must not be molested by the Maories in any way. We are going back to Waikato or Wairoa shortly, that is as soon as we have planted our potatoes."

TOBACCO.—Messrs. L. E. Threlkeld and Co., wish to remind buyers of the sale of tobacco, advertised by them for the Australian Bond, this morning, at half-past 10.—ADV.

STOKES, Craig, and Co. beg to call the attention of Stationers, Engravers, Picture Dealers, and others, to their sale, this day, of 100 choice engravings, to be held at their Rooms, Pitt-street North, at 11 o'clock precisely.—ADV.

LAW.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Monday, October 26.—Patrick Downey, special, for proof of debts, 10. George A. F. Lentz, Richard Thame, adjourned examination.

Tuesday, 27.—*At Maitland*: Frederick W. Matthews, Charles J. Brackenreg, third; Thomas Walker, single.

Wednesday, 28.—Joseph Martindale, John Gibbons, Richard Thame, third. Robert Muriel, James Gibbs, Isaac Aaron, second.

Thursday, 29.—Charles Browne, adjourned single.

Friday, 30.—John Young, Matthew Hill, Tom D. Mackenzie, single. William Marks, postponed third. Isaac Moss, Thomas Hale, first.—*At Wollongong*: M'Mullen and Co., first. *At Maitland*: Alexander M. Fraser, third; John B. Matthews, second. *At Braidwood*: Ann Lynch, single. *At Bathurst*: Campbell Whalan, James Tobin, second; George Gordon, special, for proof of debts.

Monday, November 2.—Charles Kebby, adjourned single.

Tuesday, 3.—*At Tamworth*: Henry M. Perry, third. *At Maitland*: John Barnett, Robert Fox, Samuel Moore, single.

Wednesday, 4.—M'Mullen and Co., Thomas Hale, Isaac Moss, second. James Beattie, first. Elijah Stikman, single. *At Wollongong*: John Gibbons, postponed third.

Monday, 9.—Enoch W. Rudder, adjourned single.

Tuesday, 10.—*At Maitland*: Thomas Blissett, single.

Wednesday, 11.—Robert Muriel, James Gibbs, John B. Mathews, Isaac Aaron, third. At *Goulburn*: James Beattie, second.

Friday, 13.—Isaac Moss, third. William Everingham, adjourned single. At *Bathurst*: Campbell Whalan, James Tobin, third.

Wednesday, 18.—M'Mullen and Co., Thomas Hale, third, Thomas Howarth, single.

Monday, 23.—At *Goulburn*: James Beattie, third.

CERTIFICATE MEETINGS.

Tuesday, October 27.—Neil M'Kinnon, Christopher Ross Leighton, Edward Short, Joseph Abrahams, Charles John Brown York, John Schwonberg, Gabriel Nixon, George Frost, Philip Phillips.

Tuesday, November 3.—William Henry Tindale, William Whiteman, James Hayden, George Gordon, John Godfrey Cohen, James Henry Monaghan.

Tuesday 10.—Maria Slocombe, Josiah Horsey, James Robinson, Edward Cook, George Underwood Grimes, Philip Skillicorn.

Tuesday, 17.—Jesse Dunk, Richard Robertson, James Hilt, George Frost, Joseph Corti, John Parsons, William John Disher, Henry Augustus Davis, Thomas Noonan.

Tuesday, 24.—Thomas Moore, Edward Hardy, George Bonner, Alexander Nicoll, Martin Guest, Michael Macdermott.

Tuesday, December 1.—Thomas Baker, Samuel Tomlinson, Ellis Priest, George Titterton, Morris Levey, Patrick Ryan.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

SATURDAY.

BEFORE the Police Magistrate, with Messrs. Burdekin and Day.

Sixteen prisoners were brought before the Court: of these, six were discharged, and three were remanded.

John Murray and Patrick Cummings were charged with assault and robbery. Constable Payne deposed that last night, being on duty in Pitt-street, he heard a noise under the archway leading to Hosking-place, and on proceeding thither saw three men, two of whom (the prisoners) walked away as he approached; the third, a man named Martin, complained of having been assaulted by the other two, and robbed of his watch and chain, as well as about 16s. or 17s. in money; witness took the prisoners into custody, and when Martin came up desired him to hold Cummings while he put the handcuffs upon Murray; Cummings made his escape from Martin; on searching Murray, found a watch and chain, a crown, four half-crowns, a shilling, a sixpence, a foreign silver coin, and 1s. 7d. in copper; Murray said he did not know how the watch and chain came into his pocket. Cummings was this morning apprehended by detective Elliott in George-street. John Martin, of Windsor, builder, deposed that last night he met with, and, at their request, treated the prisoners; soon afterwards, proceeding homewards, when passing the end of a dark-place leading from Pitt-street, Cummings caught him by the throat, threw him down, and dragged him from the street into the archway; Murray said "Hold him fast," which Cummings did, while Murray took from him his watch and chain, and all the money he had—a crown, some half-crowns, and about 14d. in copper money; the watch and chain produced are the same, and are worth £7. Committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court.

Ann Easton was committed to take her trial on a charge of stealing. Daniel Venteman, manager of the Cardiff Coal Yard, deposed that about midnight of Thursday a knock came to the door of the office, when he was in bed, and a woman asked for a light; he told her to come in and take one; the prisoner came in; he told her to shut the door after her when she went out; some little time afterwards something disturbed him, and he arose and fastened the door; he then missed from his vest, which hung near his bed, one sovereign, one half-sovereign, some crowns, and other money, about £3 in all, which in the course of the evening he took for coal; no person but the prisoner had been there to take the money. Constable Doyle deposed that when he found the prisoner, yesterday morning, she was drunk, and had in her hand one £1 note, two crowns, two half-crowns, and in her pocket 5s. 4d. more; on inquiry he found that she had been spending money freely at different public-houses. In reply prisoner denied the charge, and alleged that the money found by the police in her possession is the produce of native currants sold by her, and her own property. Committed for trial.

William Warren Poland, seaman, was brought before the Court on a warrant under the hand and seal of Mr. W. Day, J.P., dated the 22nd, in which he is charged with having on the 5th October deserted his wife. He was apprehended while at work on board a vessel trading to Melbourne. Mr. Day, J.P., informed the bench that Mrs. Poland, being unwell, could not attend, and asked for a remand until Friday. Remanded accordingly.

John Flynn, brought before the Court on warrant charged with having unlawfully deserted his wife, leaving her without means of support, was ordered to pay 15s. a week for that purpose.

Two women were fined 10s. each for disorderly conduct.

THE POOR BOX.—Received from Dr. Whittell (fine), 6s 6d. Relieved four persons.

THE ROSTER.—Monday, October 26. Messrs. Thornton, Oatley, Murphy, and Pearce; Tuesday, 27, Messrs. Lenehan, Lyons, Kettle, and Day; Wednesday, 28, Messrs. Caldwell, Hill, Chapman, and Brown; Thursday, 29, Messrs. Speer, Smithers, Levey, and Birrell; Friday, 30, Messrs. Cook, Asher, and J. H. Ross; Saturday, 31, Mr. Church.

WATER POLICE COURT.

SATURDAY.

BEFORE Mr. E. J.C. North and Mr. W. Church.

Two persons apprehended for drunkenness in the streets were admonished and discharged.

Frank Bristow, master of the ship Norwood, was charged with neglecting to keep a watch on deck. Defendant pleaded guilty, stating that the man who was appointed to keep watch deserted on the night in question. Ordered to pay costs of Court.

LICENSING BUSINESS.—The Bench granted a transfer of the license of the Volunteer Hotel, Pitt-street, from Eliza Beck to Matthew Bridson.

ROSTER.—Monday, October 26th. Mr. J. Caldwell, Mr. J. Shoobert, Mr. J. B. Smithers; Tuesday, 27th, Mr. J. Birrell, Mr. T. Cooper, Mr. J. Murphy; Wednesday 28th, Mr. B. Burdekin, Mr. W. Day, Mr. R. Ronald; Thursday 28th, Mr. S. Lyons, Mr. R. P. Raymond, Mr. T. S. Rountree; Friday 30th, Mr. M. M. Cohen, Mr. B. Darley, Mr. G. Rattray; Saturday 31st, Mr. T. C. Breillat.

LAW PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.

IN EQUITY.—Before the full Court.

APPEALS.

Tooth v. Macleay and another. Boyer and others v. D'Aram.

SYDNEY DISTRICT COURT.

JURY CAUSES.

Potter v. Dangar and others. M'Cullum v. Pemell and another.

THE UTILITY OF BIRDS.—That some birds do mischief I should be one of the last to deny; but because some destroy a little fruit, and others a few seeds, to advise their extermination is both a folly and a crime, and contrary to a decree of an all-wise Providence that is not to be set at nought by the limited wisdom of man. Let us but reflect for a moment what the state of the earth would be without the useful race of insectivorous birds with which it is wisely provided. The amazing fecundity of the insect tribes is well known; and, without the aid of birds to keep them in check, the world might become an uninhabitable desert. And independent of the useful qualities of birds, the melodious voices of some, the beauty or social habits of others, and the graceful elegance of all, are recommendations to arrest the hand of their ruthless destroyer, and call forth an expression of gratitude for the most beautiful part of animated creation, without which the world would lose half its beauty, and the seasons half their charm, and man's existence perhaps become almost unbearable in consequence of the increase of insects and other vermin, with which he would be tormented to a much greater extent than he is now, even with the aid of birds to assist in their destruction.—*Gardener's Weekly Magazine.*

HOW THE KAFFIRS TAKE SNUFF.—The Kaffirs are the greatest snuff-takers in the world. They manufacture a snuff strongly resembling "Irish blackguard," from tobacco grown in the colony. Their mode of enjoying it is this: They sit in a row or circle, each with his hand full of snuff, which they thrust up their noses till the nostrils can contain no more. They do not sneeze, but appear to be half suffocated and stupefied. Their mouths and eyes are wide open; and the tears, as big as peas, and in torrents, run down their cheeks, and thence down their naked bodies.

CHILDREN.—"Tell us not," says a recent writer, "of the trim, precisely-arranged homes where no children are. Tell us not of the never-disturbed nights and days—of the tranquil, unanxious hearts where children are not. We care not for these things. God sends children for other purposes than merely to keep up the race—to enlarge our hearts, to make us unselfish, and full of kindly sympathies and affections, to give our souls higher aims, and to call out all our faculties to extend enterprise and exertion, to bring round our fireside bright faces and happy smiles, and loving, tender hearts. Our soul blesses the great Father every day that he has gladdened the earth with little children."

NEW ZEALAND.

BY the Rhoderick Dhu, Captain M'Pherson, we have six days later from Dunedin, viz., to the 13th instant:—

DISCOVERY OF A NEW GOLD-FIELD.

The *Otago Daily Times* of the 12th says—

In our Saturday's issue we briefly announced the reported discovery of a new gold-field in the Taieri district. The prospectors, ten in number, applied the same day to the Government for, and obtained, an extended claim.

We now publish the particulars obtained from the gold-fields department.

"The rush is situated on Boyd's run, between three and four miles from Fraser's, on the west bank of the Taieri river, and on the plains on a branch of the creek running north, and between 'Fortifications' and river.

"The prospectors tried between seventy and eighty holes, sinking from one to two feet, and washdirt from nine inches to a foot, and obtained a prospect of 1dwt. to ½ oz. to the dish, and found gold in every hole for three miles up the gully.

"The gold is rough, heavy, and solid—no fine gold.

"In another gully several miles in length they had not bottomed.

"The country is something like Waitahuna, and full of made hills, as at Wetherstone's.

"There is plenty of timber about two miles off—scrub and heavy timber two feet in diameter.

"In another gully, a mile and a half further on, the prospectors got good payable gold, but it was late, and they had to leave. Next day they came to Nicol's Gully."

The news speedily produced all the concomitants of a rush. During the evening knots of men were earnestly conversing on the subject, and the increased business transacted at the stores, in shovels, tin dishes, and other mining appliances, showed that a considerable move of people to the new diggings was in preparation. From daylight yesterday morning parties of miners, duly equipped with the inevitable "swag," and armed with pick and shovel, left the town, and during the day it is estimated by the police that some 800 or 900 persons had started for the Taieri diggings. Strings of packhorses, followed by swarthy self-confident experienced miners, followed each other in rapid succession, and even at a late hour in the evening we noticed gangs of men setting out.

No later particulars were received in town up to a late hour last night, with the exception of the fact that there are no supplies of provisions upon the ground but such as the parties proceeding to the rush have had the foresight to take with them.

The Waitahuna correspondent of the same paper writes:—This place, two years ago was a lively spot, cradles rocking and long toms at work over the flat for two miles in length. One after another the hills and points were found rich in gold, and were worked in the then primitive way. The present system of working is the box sluice and the ground sluice, at which there are a good number employed, with generally fair returns. The Waitahuna Sluicing Company's race, which was commenced about three months since, is coming nearer to us every day. They have about eight miles cut, and expect to have it at the head of Tucker Gully in six weeks, or seven at most. High in the range at the head of this gully they intend erecting their dam, which is one of the most commanding and central positions that could be found on the diggings. The site is so formed by nature that four men will be able in a week to throw a bank across the gorge that will back water over four acres of ground, and its depth will be from twelve to fourteen feet in the centre. The company expect to have two heads of water for sale; this, along with what they use themselves, will be a great benefit to the Flat this summer. It is also their intention to bring in a greater supply—which they can do by adding a few miles to their present race, which they have cut purposely large—if there is a demand, which no doubt they will be. The entire length of the race will be about fourteen miles; a tunnel of 200 yards in length brings the water through the dividing range, and is now running through the diggings, which will save many claims from short supply. The owners of the Yankee Race, which was formed some eighteen months ago, are actively employed ground sluicing Richmond Hill, and also sluicing on the flat, with very satisfactory results. At the Wim bridge or River Flat, there are a good number at work, and it is considered that this locality will give steady remunerative work for years to come. Though not very rich, still as much as £25 per week a man has been netted. The system of working is the box sluice, at which returns may be had varying from £4 to £8 per week. The lower part of the flat is known to be rich, but until it is drained by a flood race the ground cannot be worked.

A fatal boat accident, attended with the loss of two lives, occurred at Bluff Harbour on the 5th instant. The following account of the melancholy affair is given by the correspondent of the *Southland News*:—"A boat belonging to the Ruby, and containing Captain Hall, with Mr. Aspinwall, and two others, was capsized, and only the two strangers were saved. The body of Captain Hall was recovered, and every means used by the doctor of the Harwood and others to restore animation, but although their efforts continued nearly two hours they did not succeed. Captain Hall belonged formerly to the Southland Pilot Service, and was universally respected and beloved for his sterling qualities as a seaman and gentleman; he leaves a widow and three children to deplore the loss of an affectionate husband and father. A subscription was raised on the spot for the benefit of the widow and orphans, Dr. Hoskins acting as treasurer, and Sergeant O'Keefe as secretary, and the following morning the amount received was about £60. Dr. Murray and Mr. M'Taggart are also collecting at the Mokomoko, and have already received about £20, and expect at least £50 or £60 as the result of their efforts." An inquest was held on the 8th instant, and the evidence tended to the presumption that the boat had been capsized by the tide rip, which was very strong at the time; the boat having by some means got broadside on to the seas. The captain of the Ruby was steering the boat at the time.

After a great deal of anxiety and suspense, on account of the protracted absence of Dr. Hector, the *Daily Times* of 10th instant announces that gentleman's safe return to Dunedin, from the exploration of the West Coast, and his discovery of a practical route, from coast to coast, from ocean to ocean, every step of which lies over Otago ground. What pretence, it asks, will there now be to dismember the Province? The settlement that will struggle into life on the West Coast will gladly look for support and countenance to the resources of the longer settled portions of the Province. And between the two there will be that grand connecting link, the Lake Wakatip district, through the heart of which the route to the West Coast runs. To that district itself the discovery is infinitely important. It opens to it an accessible seaport within a few hours' distance. It requires no prophet to foresee a grand future for the Wakatip. East, west, and south will alike be fighting for its embraces, will alike be contending as to which can promote its convenience, can offer it the greatest advantages. Was ever district more favoured? Its only danger is that, Tarpeia-like, it may be crushed by the weight of the costly gifts that will be showered upon it. Instead of suing for favours, the Wakatip will, at no distant date, be dictating terms; whilst on the shores of the magnificent lake, cities will grow up scarcely second to Dunedin, the capital town. The circumstances connected with the discovery combine to render it more valuable. Dr. Hector has not alone found a practicable route, but he has connected it with a country on the West shores suitable for a settlement. A navigable river leading from an available seaport into a magnificent lake skirted by land that invites settlement—such are the splendid features of the West Coast terminus to the route. The river is subject to tidal influences, and consequently is as easily navigable up as down—and all the year round retains its depth of water. The port with which the river connects is the nearest point of all New Zealand to Australia, and Otago will thus be brought into quicker communication not only with that continent but with England. To give full effect to the value of the discovery a railway is obviously demanded—the iron horse must connect the East and the West coasts. From what we can learn, the difficulties would not be great, nor the expense excessive. We are afraid to picture the gorgeous results that would follow on the realisation of such a project. Dunedin would be brought within so easy a distance of Melbourne as to secure the course of post by the Overland mail. The traffic of the east and west coasts of the Middle Island would pass through Otago, which would become the great highway—the Suez or Darien of the island. Its inland waters would resound to the busy hum of population; unnumbered industries would spring up; a wilderness be converted into a garden. It is natural to be enthusiastic on the first receipt of glad news. Much, no doubt, remains to be done before the picture we have drawn is realised; but those who hold the reins of power will indeed be blind to their interest if they suffer unnecessary delay to intervene. A railway from east to west, passing through the Wakatip district, is now not alone a measure of necessity, but one of preservation.

THREE DAYS' LATER FROM AUCKLAND, AND TWO FROM THE FRONT.

BY the brig Wild Wave, Captain Vandervord, we have Auckland papers to the 10th instant.

At the time of her departure no movement of any note had taken place, on the one side or the other, since our last advices.

The rebels were again assembling in great force at Meremere, and everything indicated that the anxiously looked-for attack on their stronghold, was close at hand, and could not be much longer delayed.

Nothing was, however, known for certain, either of General Cameron's intended movements, or his plan of operations—these he wisely keeps to himself till the proper time comes, to prevent collusion between the rebels and the so-called "friendly Maories," of which recently there have been some pretty convincing signs.

Commodore Wiseman and 250 blue-jackets had gone to the front, the sailors having been told off from the fleet to man the gun-boats, and otherwise assist in the siege operations.

It was generally believed that the assault would take place on Tuesday, the 13th instant.

Commenting on the probable result of the coming struggle—which it is expected will be short, sanguinary, and decisive—the *Daily Southern Cross* remarks:—

It can scarcely be doubted by any one who intelligently considers the signs of the times that now, at length, we are on the eve of movements which shall be not only of great influence on the fate of the war, but also of a very evident and manifest importance. Nearly three months have elapsed since Koheroa was fought, and the natives taught a severe lesson in the comparative value of Maori and British troops in the field. Since that time, the course of the war has not been marked by great pitched battles or anything else which by bringing in the pomp and circumstance of war could fill the eye with an impression of something large and imposing. This may have—indeed we have reason to believe that in some instances this has—led some persons to fancy that a skilful General and brave troops, both Imperial and colonial, were as much thrown away upon Maori warfare as formerly an incapable commander and dispirited soldiery had been. That such was a mistaken view we are thoroughly persuaded. That it showed the ignorance which might naturally be looked for from the civilian, linked with the impatience which might naturally be expected from men suffering by the continuance of war, there can be no doubt. That much has been done, even we who neither can nor do make any pretensions to military knowledge, can see very plainly. Three months ago our troops pushed forward with an energy which took our native adversaries completely by surprise, and which showed unmistakeably the clear foresight and dangerous penetration of General Cameron; but we had no men with which to advance further; all that Koheroa could do for us it did, but that only amounted to giving us a secure base for our future operations, and the means of terrifying the enemy by holding a continual threat over his head of an advance into Waikato. Let it not be supposed that we would underrate Koheroa, although we certainly think that more important advantages have been gained since then, whilst some would be authorities have fancied and even asserted that the Maories were getting the best of it. With characteristic rapidity of perception, the native generals seized upon the very formidable position of Meremere as soon as they felt that their hold upon the country to the westward of the Whangamarino creek had slipped from them in the defeat at Koheroa. We have not expelled them from this position even now, and some using Meremere, by some arbitrary process of reasoning peculiar to themselves as an *experimentum crucis*, have come to the conclusion that we are just where we were two months ago.

What really is the difference of our position now from what it then was cannot indeed be stated in a few words, but many points occur to the mind at once. To begin with, our force then at the front was just sufficient to hold its own from the Maungatawhiri to the Whangamarino Creek; now it is large enough to advance into Waikato without any delay. We have probably at the disposal of the General eight hundred troops, who were not in the country at all when war broke out in this province; and we have the far greater assistance of three or four times that number of men who are now soldiers in all that is required for defensive war with the natives; who have learnt to know their own strength and justly to appreciate that of the enemy; who are, in a word, thoroughly reliable and effective men, whom, even such a soldier as General Cameron need not be, and is not, ashamed to command. The Avon is now familiarly acquainted with the Waikato for some distance above the present native position at Meremere, and we may very soon expect to hear of her introducing her far more terrible sister ship the Waikato to these mysteries. So much for our additional advantages of position, so to speak. Those of another kind are not less remarkable, nor less cheering.

At Koheros, and at Meremere, the enemy was resorting to a system of tactics not strictly his own. He was, especially, at Koheros, trying to fight us with our own weapons, in our own way. That he was foiled utterly, and suffered severely for his foolhardiness, can be matter of surprise to no one, and could scarcely surprise himself. The effect, therefore, was not discouraging to the natives. They had tried a thing they could only have hoped for success in by virtue of the overweening conceit which absolutely poisons their nature, and the humiliation could be but little felt by them. They had yet in reserve their own special modes of fighting, in all of which they never dreamt of finding themselves even seriously opposed, much less defeated by the best and bravest of our men. They had an opportunity of trying these modes of warfare. At Camerontown they fought against a band of heroes, and they were beaten. At this perhaps they were not altogether overwhelmed by surprise. These, they might say, were our choicest men; they felt no disgrace in being beaten by them. They fought at Mauku, at Waiuku, at Pukekohe, and even when the results were the same—loss and defeat dogged them at every step. They did feel that they had been mistaken, and they must have felt humbled. But it was at Wairoa that the last degradation in their own eyes was forced upon them. They had learnt that Pakeha soldiers and Pakeha rangers and volunteers could beat them; they had at last to learn that those whom they called Pakeha piccaninnies could also beat them. Finally, they have been driven headlong out of a large forest district in which they had hoped to stay as long as they pleased, and do what they pleased. The way is now thoroughly paved for something great to be done. Our men have gained as much confidence as the natives have lost. Our men are as much stronger as the enemy is weaker. The General has his resources as greatly increased, as those of the Maori leaders must be diminished.

From the special correspondence of the *New Zealander*, we quote as follows:—

QUEEN'S REDOUBT, October 8th.—A large quantity of empty casks were conveyed from the redoubt to the end of the road to-day for the purpose of forming a pontoon over the Mangatawhiri, as the bridge is not likely to be finished in time. The road across the river, now that it is in the hands of the military, is progressing very favourably towards completion, though since the soldiers have worked at it there has certainly been much fine weather, which would naturally in part, though not altogether, account for the difference between now and formerly, when the civilians were employed at the same labour. Going over to Koheroa to-day I for the first time had a view of the new pa at Paparata, which is visible from the before mentioned post; this pa was erected shortly after the expedition to that place and stands on a considerable elevation, forming part of the range of hills lying between the Waikato and Thames villages: it is situated on the summit of the hill, having to all appearance a deep gully covered with bush in the rear; fern land to the right and left for a short distance (that is for about 100 yards on either ridge), when the bush commences, and fern down the slope in front, but at the base of the hill in front stands the bush in which the troops, on the occasion of the expedition, were nearly caught in a trap. From the great distance at which I viewed the pa I cannot give a better description than the above of the situation; the pa itself can hardly be distinguished sufficiently to describe, but it appears to be a very strong one, constructed of large upright posts, and either a large ditch or a high embankment surrounding it, perhaps both. There is a high part of the range running from Koheroa to Wangamarino, and on which the advance picket of the former post stands from which the different military positions in this neighbourhood are all visible. This would be an admirable spot on which to establish a signal-post, which, for what I know to the contrary, may now be in contemplation, for the Whangamarino, Koheroa, Bluff, Sailor's Camp, Maunghatiwhiri, Queen's Redoubt, and the stockade at Razor Back are all within sight. I hear that more of the enemy were visible to-day at Meremere than have been seen there for the last three weeks. Probably they are aware that the steamer has arrived and are congregating in readiness for the expected attack.

DRURY.—Friday, October 9th.—Although we have still abundance of rumours, we have no positive news, and there is no certain information as to the future, but very little doubt is entertained that next week will not be so sterile of news as this week has been, and that very soon the complexion of affairs will be changed. The fine weather has made a very visible improvement in the appearance of the camp. The flying column, consisting of 200 men of the various regiments, scoured the bush on Tuesday, under command of their indefatigable colonel, and proceeded to Tuakau, where they camped for the night, when a party was made up to inspect various posts in the neighbourhood, but made no discoveries; they came, however, across five old Maori encampments of considerable extent. Large fires were seen on the opposite side of the Waikato, about two miles higher up, and a considerable number of Maories clearly visible; the conversation of the Maories on the opposite shore could be distinctly heard. But for the visionary notice of a certain neutrality, this body might have crossed the Waikato, and committed some considerable havoc amongst the rebels. They march early to-day for Selby's farm on the Great South Road, there to take up quarters for a time.

AMERICA.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

BY way of Auckland, we have telegraphic news to the 26th of August from New York, per the brigantine Neva, from San Francisco.

In reference to the progress of the war, the *Daily Alta California* of the 27th remarks:—

There is much interesting information in the despatches of to-day, but no facts of importance. At twelve o'clock p.m., on the night of 24th, Gilmore was as good as his promise, and commenced throwing shells from his Parrot guns into the city of Charleston. Sumter has evidently caved. It is possible that before many days the Stars and Stripes will float over the vile den where treason was first hatched. From all the accounts we receive, the rebel armies, at all points, are "growing small by degrees and beautifully less." Soon Jeff. Davis will have only a few ragamuffins in the field.

The following extracts are from the same journal:—

Memphis dates to the 1st say the steamer City of Madison was blown up at Vicksburg on Wednesday, while loading ammunition at the levee. About sixty lives were lost. The explosion was caused by the careless handling of percussion shells by the labourers.

The position of the rebel army is now somewhat thus: Ewell's force lies near Orange Court-house; A. P. Hill's near the Rapidan Station; Longstreet's stretches from the United States Ford to Fredericksburg, and pickets the Rappahannock now to Port Royal; Lee's head-quarters are about two miles beyond Orange Court-house, on the Gordonsville Road. Rebel prisoners and deserters continue to report disaffection in the rebel army. Two deserters from the Eighth Georgia report that General Stuart has been relieved from his cavalry command, and General Hood appointed in his stead.

The Holson (Tennessee) *Journal*, speaking in relation to Bragg's army, says:—"We do not know its strength, but taking the present status of his antagonist into account, and his well known adroitness and sagacity, he (Bragg) will find his situation a most hazardous and perplexing one, unless there is greater energy shown than now seems to exist in this Department. It is apparent that Rosecrans intends to flank him upon both sides, and will, no doubt, throw a massive column into North-western Georgia, and another into East Tennessee, by the way of Sparta, and thus compel Bragg's entire force to fall back to Atlanta.

The *Herald's* specials say that C. Edwards Lester, a clerk in the War department, was arrested on Monday at Harper's Ferry, with important documents in his possession, intended for the enemy. Lester is suspected of having been in communication with the rebels for some time, and has doubtless given them much valuable intelligence. [Lester is a *litterateur* of repute, and some years ago figured in a diplomatic position in Europe.]

A Cairo despatch says it is reported that General Pleasanton died last week, at Selma, Alabama.

NEW YORK, August 26.—The *Tribune's* special correspondence, from the head-quarters of the army of the Potomac, of the 25th instant, states that the cavalry pickets of the enemy called, yesterday morning, across the Rappahannock to ours, that Sumter had been taken by us.

A cavalry force, under Fitzhugh Lee, crossed the Rappahannock yesterday morning, near Corbin's Neck, six miles from Fredericksburg, but were speedily routed by a brigade of General Curtis, with a loss of three prisoners (Engineer officers), and a number of privates killed and wounded. Our loss was slight.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 26.—The Richmond papers contain the following from Wilmington, N.C., the 24th:—Yesterday morning the frigate Minnesota and six gunboats bombarded Fort Fisher, where the steamer Hebe grounded. The enemy attempted to land but were repulsed, but being reinforced they finally destroyed the goods landed from the steamer and fired her.

CHARLESTON, August 19.—The enemy's land batteries kept pounding away at Sumter throughout yesterday with the heavy Parrot guns, with but comparatively little firing against Wagner, on which the enemy can make no impression whatever. One of the Monitors engaged Wagner yesterday afternoon, but was soon driven off. Sumter is firing quite briskly this morning, and the fire from the batteries on James Island is also rapid.

The enemy's land batteries of 300-pound Parrott guns kept up a constant fire during the day and all night against Sumter, and the tremendous roar of cannon is heard in the city. The casualties at Sumter yesterday were one killed and twenty-four wounded. Among the killed was Captain Wampler, chief engineer. The cannonade from Wagner was resumed at daybreak this morning, and now (nine o'clock) is progressing with great vigour. The batteries Gregg and Wagner are unimpaired.

CHARLESTON, August 23.—Sumter still flies the Rebel flag, but its west wall is a mass of ruins. Some of our shells explode inside the Fort, and others pass through the east wall, going in one side and coming out the other. We have now fine weather, and it is expected that the Monitors will go in force to Sumter this afternoon. The Ironsides and wooden vessels have shelled Forts Wagner and Gregg every day, keeping them quiet while the shore batteries are hammering at Sumter. Seven deserters were picked up last night by the Montauk. They report the rebels preparing to abandon Sumter and blow it up, and that they have been taking the guns from it ever since the attack in April, which demonstrated their inability to hold it. There are not more than six or eight guns in the Fort at present, the remainder being quakers. They also say that the North Carolina troops are anxious to go home and almost in a state of mutiny. They also report that Fort Sumter was extensively breached in April. Sumter's flag has been shot away four times, and now there is no flag up. The rebel batteries on James Island threw shell night and day into our lines, but our casualties are not over two per day. Admiral Dahlgren's intention is to let the army and naval batteries finish Fort Sumter, expecting he has plenty of work for the Monitors in taking the interior line of defences. The letter confirms the rebel report that General Gilmore sent a flag of truce to Fort Wagner, announcing his intention to commence to shell the city within forty-eight hours from Friday, requesting General Beauregard to remove the women and children. The whole of the Monitor fleet went up on Friday night for another assault upon Fort Sumter. The Passaic grounded, and so much time was lost in getting her off that the expedition was abandoned. The rebels did not discover her position, although she was within a half a mile of the fort.

The steamer Constitution, from Hilton Head on the 23rd August, passed Charleston bar at half-past five o'clock in the afternoon of the same day. She reports the bombardment going on with great energy, the firing being very rapid. The last report from Morris Island was that Sumter had not responded to our guns for two days.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 24th.—The steamer Maple, which left from off Charleston harbour on Thursday, the 26th, has arrived. At the time of her departure Sumter's guns were silenced. Several breaches were made in the walls, and no doubt exists but that the rebels will soon abandon it. The Monitors were close under the guns of Fort Wagner, and by the aid of sharpshooters the guns of that battery were nearly silenced.

NORFOLK, VA., August 25.—The Richmond *Examiner*, to-day, has been received, containing Charleston dates to the 24th, which says that last night, at twelve o'clock, the enemy opened fire on the city, firing fifteen eight-inch Parrott shells. Non-combatants are leaving in a continuous stream.

A special despatch in the *World* says, the fact that General Gillmore has demanded the surrender of Charleston is believed to be based on his success in reaching the city with his Parrott guns, with which he intended making the experiment as soon as mounted.

NEW YORK, August 24.—A Morris Island letter, dated the 11th, to the *Herald*, states that the fire of our batteries still continued, and the masonry of Sumter was gradually crumbling and tumbling to ruins. The rebel flag was shot away twice on the 18th, but was replaced. A violent storm raged on the 18th, and continues to-day. The parapet of the fort is completely demolished, the abutments at the south-east angle mostly torn away, and breaches have been made, through which our projectiles fly, and, crushing the opposite wall, are plainly seen. Deserters state the effect of our fire on Sumter is terrible and that four men were killed and six wounded in Wagner on Monday. The rebel batteries on James Island continue a heavy fire, but without much damage.

Another letter to the *Herald*, dated the 20th, says: From one end of the line to the other our guns are pouring in their fire against the southern wall of Fort Sumter, and still it holds together, but it will be gradually torn to pieces. The iron-clads moved up abreast Fort Sumter last evening, but the heavy sea prevented their operating. The gale to day has subsided. More guns were mounted at the front last night. Our heaviest pieces have not opened as yet. There are numerous torpedoes in the harbour now powerless for harm, as effective measures have been taken to avoid them. The troops are in excellent spirits.

Late Richmond papers have the following telegrams from Charleston on the 18th.

All day yesterday the bombardment was more furious than on any previous day. The Ironsides, six monitors, six gunboats, with all the enemy's land batteries, opened on Fort Wagner at daybreak, throwing twenty shells per minute at our works. This continued till 11 o'clock, when the fleet and land batteries turned their attention to Sumter. The Ironsides and six monitors approached within three quarters of a mile of that Fort, and battered vigorously against the south face.

Sumter replied vigorously from her Barbette guns. The contest lasted about three hours, when the fleet having been struck very often, stood out of range, with flags at half-mast. It is supposed that some high Yankee officer was killed.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

SATURDAY EVENING.

THE amount of Customs duties paid to-day is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	128	0	0
Gin	73	17	9
Whisky	10	3	0
Wine	53	14	0
Tobacco and snuff	100	1	0
Coffee and chicory	4	8	4
Sugar, refined	5	12	1
——, unrefined	75	0	0
Opium	23	3	2
Pilotage	30	12	0
Dues	4	10	0
Total	£509	1	4

We have papers from Auckland, New Zealand, to the 10th instant. The *New Zealander* reports as follows:—

Fat Cattle.—The market on Tuesday was large, and prices ruled very high. The Napier cattle averaged £13 7s 6d; the lowest price being £11 17s 6d; the highest £23 5s. The fat cattle from Twofold Bay averaged £15 12s 9d, 83 head and 6 calves in this class were sold at Newmarket. We quote bullocks at £14 12s 6d to £23 5s; cows, £11 12s 6d to £17 17s 6d; calves, £2 10s to £3.

Fat Sheep.—Those fit for the butcher were not plentiful. The prices ranged from 27s 6d to 34s 9d. No lambs in the market.

Dairy and Store Cattle were offered in large numbers, and all were disposed of at good prices. Dairy cattle sold at £14 2s 6d to £15; store cows, £8 10s to £11 15s; heifers, £6 7s 6d to £10; steers, £8 to £9 7s 6d; weaned calves, £4 to £4 10s. At Otahuhu the store cattle from Napier and Twofold Bay sold at £10 12s 6d to £ 6 17s 6d.

Store Sheep.—The Napier sheep (330) sold at 26s to 27s 3d.

Fat and Store Pigs.—53 were sold; they were chiefly small sized, and fetched 19s 6d to 49s.

Stock and Share Market.—Mr. W. P. Stark says:—There is nothing particular to note respecting the share market this week, excepting a sale of 100 N. Z. B. shares at £10 ex dividend. From the tightness of the money market, and the extreme caution of the Banks, I do not anticipate any immediate improvement on current rates.

The same journal contains news from California to the 27th of August, but there is no commercial news.

From the *Times* of August 24th we take the following report of the State of Trade in the manufacturing districts:—

Birmingham.—Business in this town is quieter than it was at the early part of the month, the orders on account of the home trade having fallen off. There is, however, a very fair amount of business doing for the time of the year, and notwithstanding the lull which has taken place, manufacturers have had sufficient orders on their books to enable them to go on working full time without in any way accumulating stocks. The metal trades are rather brisk, it being in respect of fancy goods principally that any slackness has been experienced. The wire-drawers are doing a good amount of business, and the lamp and chandelier makers report the commencement of the Autumn trade in that branch.

Bradford.—Every department of our market manifests increased firmness. All classes of wool, especially half-bred and Lincolnshire, are in better demand, at stiffer prices. The demand is to supply legitimate wants. Worsted yarns are also in better request. The spinner invariably holds out for extreme rates, which he obtains, though offers below the price sought are frequent. Export merchants operate to a slight extent. Super 30's are more in demand, and there is more inquiry for twofolds. Goods are in fair demand. The firmness in wool and cotton tends to make quotations stiff. Home merchants are active, especially in some sort of goods. The American houses operate with caution, buying only from stock. A few small orders are given out by the continental merchants.

Dundee.—The slight depression visible last week has been quite removed to-day, there having been no little animation in some departments of the trade. Flax was more inquired for, and a number of transactions were entered into at high prices. Tow and codilla remain as before. There is considerably more life in jute, and to-day a fair quantity changed hands at an advance of about 10s. a ton on good to fine qualities; common is also more asked for, but prices are no higher yet. The demand for yarn has greatly increased, and very large sales have been made at full prices. Flax, tow, and jute sorts are all wanted, and the latter brought a small advance upon the prices of last market day. The inquiry for linens was very active to-day, perhaps more so than it has yet been, and large orders have been given out for osnaburgs, sheetings, and other fabrics, brown and bleached, made in the district, as well as for hessians, sacking, and other descriptions of jute goods made in town. Had manufacturers been able to sell further for delivery within a reasonable time a much larger business would have been done, but many orders were not placed because makers could not take them on. This improved demand is partly for the home trade and partly for foreign shipment.

Halifax.—The same cheerful reports which we have lately had to give of the principal textile manufactures in this town and district might be repeated this week. In both the carpet and worsted trades a steady seasonable business is doing, and late prices are well supported. Some good parcels have been made up for the Leipsic fair, and in general both the home and the foreign demand for goods is to a satisfactory extent. The yarn department is steady, and prices have an upward bearing. Those of wool keep very firm.

Huddersfield.—The woollen trade here has shown a fair amount of activity this week. A good deal of business has been done both in the market and at the warehouses, buyers operating with freedom in both trouserings and coatings. Fancy fabrics are in most request, among them being checks, stripes, and mixtures of greatly varied pattern. There is likewise a fair sale for most kinds of plain goods. Indeed, in the fancy line, those of a quiet tone, rather than those of a gaudy pattern, are the most in request. The general report of the home trade is very satisfactory, and there is something like an average doing in the foreign trade. Wool meets with a steady demand, and holders refuse to make an abatement from the present currency.

Leeds.—The cloth-halls have been fairly attended by buyers this morning. The tone of the market was quite firm as to prices, and cheerful in other respects. No very large quantity of new goods has been brought to the halls since last market day, and most of them that have come met with purchasers to-day. The trade is generally considered good for the season, taking the aspect of foreign countries into consideration. The excellent harvest in the United Kingdom is doubtless giving an impetus to the home trade generally, and to no department more than to the varied woollen manufacture of this district. Witneys, pilots, meltons, reversibles, and good tweeds are the chief fabrics in demand, but there is also a little improvement in the demand for fine black cloths and good black unions. Wools keep very firm and regular in price. The flax trade is steady both as to prices and demand.

Leicester.—There has been a considerable amount of business transacted in the hosiery trade during the past week, and business generally remains in a buoyant and healthy condition. Manufacturers are completing to order, and no stocks are allowed to accumulate. In the country districts reports are on the whole favourable. The yarn market continues firm, and spinners are well employed, prices being very high. In wools there is very little change, and upon the whole a little more is doing.

Manchester.—The aggregate business in both yarn and cloth has been very large this week. The caution and timidity of merchants for upwards of twelve months, under conditions of trade quite new to them, seem to have allowed stocks gradually to dwindle down in all parts of the world till a reaction is at last forced upon the market. In India, Egypt, Turkey, Brazil, and other cotton-growing countries, the war in America has stimulated cultivators to extra exertion, not only by extra demand, but by an advance in prices nearly three-fold. It is but natural that when millions sterling are going out to purchase cotton, in excess of what has been spent before, a considerable portion of it should come back. The largest supply of cotton at present is from India, and the consequence is that India just now is the best foreign market for Manchester goods. A large porton of the business now doing is for India; but this week there is an increase for all countries, and especially to all cotton-producing countries. A good harvest and good trade (cotton manufacturing excepted) is also producing a fair home demand. The result is that yarns have advanced ½d per lb. during the week (in some cases 1d per lb.), and India 40-inch shirtings 3d, and wider goods 6d per piece. Other goods have also advanced in nearly the some proportions. For the time there is an insufficiency of goods to supply the demand, which will lead to the starting of mills now idle. The demand of the moment is, perhaps, almost equal to that when trade was at full swing, but it is regarded as likely to be only of temporary duration.

Newcastle-on-Tyne.—There has been an increase in the price of iron this week equal to from 7s to 8s per ton. The household coal trade is looking brisker, with a tendency to an advance in price. Steam coal also shows a slight tendency to improve, and the demand is kept up in the coke trade. The general trade of the district maintains the improvement of last week. The chemical trade shows no change, and the quotations in our market to-day are as follows:—Alkali, best, 2½d; second, 1¼d per cent.; crystals of soda, £4 5s to £4 7s 6d; bicarbonate of soda, £11 10s to £12; bleaching powder, £9 5s to £9 10s per ton.

Sheffield.—Goods are being sent from the town in moderate quantities for the season. The general steel trade is scarcely so active as it was a few weeks ago, but the orders for armour-plates, gun-metal, and heavy castings are as large as ever. The trade in railway materials is moderately good. Manufacturers of silver and plated goods who have an extensive foreign connexion are busy; firms almost exclusively in the home trade complain of dullness. The stove-grate manufacturers are generally well employed, and the tool trade is more active. The saw and file makers are more busy than they were some time ago, but not fully employed. The cutlery trade is dull. Some of the best-connected houses are, however, receiving more orders, especially from the country districts, for cutlery as well as other goods. The Scotch market is yielding moderate orders, and rather more is doing with Ireland. Indian and Australian advices are moderately satisfactory, the orders for sheepshears for Australia being especially large.

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Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 23rd October, 1863.

TENDERS for PUBLIC WORKS and SUPPLIES.—Tenders are invited for the following Public Works and Supplies. For full particulars see *Government Gazette*, a file of which is kept at every Police Office in the colony. No tender will be taken into consideration, unless the terms of the notice be strictly complied with.

Nature of Works and Supplies.	Date to which Tenders can be received at this Office.
Wall, Gaol, Wagga Wagga. Lock-up—Sutton Forest. Bridge over the Lachlan at Cowra. Fittings, Horse-shed, &c., Court-house, Murrurundi. Repairs to Court-house, Wollongong. Supply of two draught dray Horses. One Double Dial Turret Clock	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 27th October.
Great Southern Railway—Extension from Picton to Goulburn. Completion of Contract No. 3. Great Northern Railway—Extension Singleton towards Armidale. Completion of Contract No. 1. Tank, &c., Gaol, Armidale	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 3rd November.
Great Southern Railway—Extension from Picton to Goulburn. Contract No. 6. Windsor and Richmond Railway—Permanent Way.—Blacktown to South Creek and South Creek to Richmond	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 10th November.
Court-house and Lockup, Wentworth.	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 24th Nov.

ARTHUR T. HOLROYD

TENDERS FOR WATER POLICE HULK.—TENDERS will be received at this office until noon on MONDAY, the 9th November, 1863, from persons willing to supply the Government of Queensland with a vessel of not less than 500 tons burthen, suitable for the purposes of a Water Police Hulk and Prison for Refractory Seamen.

Parties tendering will state the ages of the vessels offered, the materials of which built, and all other particulars—both as to vessel and also as to stores, boats, furniture, tackling, &c., and must further mention the time within which, after inspection and approval on the part of this Government, they will be prepared to deliver up the vessels tendered within the harbour of Moreton Bay. The sum tendered for is to embrace all charges of every description, including the vessel's conveyance to Moreton Bay.

At the foot of every tender there must be a memorandum signed by the party tendering, and two responsible persons as sureties agreeing to be answerable for the due performance of the contract, in the event of the tender being accepted, and undertaking in that case that they will severally execute and deliver at the office of the Crown Solicitor, in Brisbane, within ten days from the notification of acceptance a bond to her Majesty in the penal sum of £500 for securing such performance.

Tenders to be endorsed "Tenders for Water Police Hulk."

T. DE LACY MOFFATT, Colonial Treasurer.
The Treasury, Queensland, 30th September, 1863.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Empowered by Acts of Parliament.
Established in 1836.
Having a Colonial Proprietary, and the following Board of Directors in Sydney.
J. S. Willis, Esq., Chairman.
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Medical Referees:
Hon. John Macfarlane, Esq., M.D.,
Joseph Burgon, Esq., M.R.C.S.
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Capital subscribed exceeding £1,380,000
Accumulated Funds and Capital paid up, exceeding 1,213,000
Of which £200,000 are invested in the colonies in Government and other securities.
Reserve Surplus Fund, £250,000—with unlimited liability of the shareholders.

The Directors continue to grant Policies of Insurance in town or country in both departments of the Company's business, upon terms which will be found as liberal as those of any other office.

Tables of Rates for Fire and Life Insurance, in all its branches, and every information can be obtained from A. STANGER LEATHES, Resident Secretary, at the Offices, Wynyard-square, Sydney.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This company continues to grant POLICIES of Insurance against fire on woolsheds and on wool therein, for long or short periods, at the current rates of premium.
A. STANGER LEATHES, resident secretary.
Wynyard-square.

UNITED FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY of SYDNEY.—This Company grants Policies of Insurance against fire on woolsheds and wool contained therein, for any term, at moderate rates of premium.
WILLIAM RAE, Manager.
325, George-street, October 1863.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c.

To the Widow (if any) and next of kin of JOHN WALSH, late of Wheogo, in the Lachlan district, in the colony of New South Wales, squatter, deceased, intestate.

GREETING:

WHEREAS it is represented to us in our Supreme Court of the colony of New South Wales, by the proctor of John Wilson, of near Forbes, in the colony aforesaid, squatter, that the said John Walsh departed this life on or about the day of last past, intestate, leaving at the time of his death goods, chattels, credits, and effects in the said colony. We hereby cite you to appear either personally, or by your proctor, before our said Court, at the Court-house in King-street, Sydney, on the Tenth day of November next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, there to abide, if occasion shall require, during the sitting of the said Court, and then and there to accept or refuse letters of administration of the goods, chattels, credits, and effects of the said deceased, or show cause (if you have any) why the same should not be granted to the said John Wilson, a creditor of the said deceased, upon his giving sufficient security; and further, to do and receive as to law and justice shall appertain, under pain of such administration being granted to the said John Wilson.

Witness the honorable Sir Alfred Stephen, Knight Companion of the Bath, our Chief Justice of our said Court at Sydney, this twenty-third day of October, in the twenty-seventh year of our reign, and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.
(L.S.) D. B. HUTCHINSON, Prothonotary.
GEORGE COLQUHOUN, proctor for the said John Wilson, by Rowley, Holdsworth, and Garrick, his agents, 120, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

NOTICE.—The PARTNERSHIP hitherto carried on by the undersigned JOHN RUSSELL, GEORGE RUSSELL, JAMES WILKIE DUNLOP, and GEORGE ALEXANDER MURRAY, Engineers and Ironfounders, under the style or firm of "P. N. Russell and Co.," has been this day dissolved by the retirement therefrom of the said James Wilkie Dunlop. The business will in future be carried on by the said John Russell, George Russell, and George Alexander Murray, under the same name or style of "P. N. Russell and Co.," who will receive all debts due to, and satisfy all liabilities due by the late firm.
Dated this first day of October, A.D. 1863.
JOHN RUSSELL.
GEORGE RUSSELL.
JAMES W. DUNLOP.
G. A. MURRAY.
Witness—JOHN DUNSMURE, solicitor.

WATERLOO MILLS WOOL WASHING ESTABLISHMENT.—Established eighteen years.—The undersigned, having just completed very extensive alterations and improvements in the works, is prepared to receive any amount of wool in grease, either to hand wash or scour. Sheepskins fellmongered. All cartage free. Clean fleece wool classed and repacked for the English market. E. HAYES.

PRODUCE STORES.—Messrs. DURHAM and IRWIN are prepared to receive wool, sheepskins, tallow, hides, &c., for sale by auction or privately, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay.

Liberal advances made on wool, sheepskins, tallow and hides consigned to them for sale or shipment.
Circular Quay, 1st October.

TO GENTLEMEN leaving the colony, and others wishing to Dispose of their Household Furniture and Effects.

Messrs. BRADLEY and NEWTON, having been for many years in the habit of conducting sales of the above description, assure those who may favour them with their patronage that the greatest care and diligence is bestowed on all sales entrusted them, thus ensuring the highest prices to the vendor.

Those who object to a sale by auction at their private residences are respectfully informed that B. and N.'s spacious Rooms afford unrivalled accommodation for the display of Furniture; and their Picture Gallery was built with the view of exhibiting to advantage oil paintings, water-colours, and works of art, for which it is eminently adapted.

☞ Inventories taken and catalogues prepared free of charge.
Valuations accurately made.
Cash advanced liberally on goods intended for sale by auction.
Old Bank of Australasia, 239, George-street.

THEODOLITE.—A five-inch transit Theodolite FOR SALE, at Mr. DAWSON'S, mathematical instrument maker, Barrack-street, Sydney.

TOBACCO.—Wolfe and Gorrick's superior Colonial Negrohead, on SALE. G. E. AUSTIN, 3, Jamison-st.

ARTISTS of N. S. W.—J. STUART, 161, Pitt-street, has received, per the Vimeira, Windsor and Newton's best sable brushes, tube colours, nut oil, poppy and pale drying ditto, oil gold size, burnished and mat ditto, gilders' pipeclay, prepared ticken and canvas.

MR. H. BERTRAND, Surgeon-Dentist, continues to supply Artificial Teeth, on the new self-sustaining principle, on gold or flexible vulcanite palates. This method is painless, obviates the removal of stumps, protects the remaining teeth, and renders mastication perfect. 27, Hunter-street. Hours from 9 till 6.

TOOTHACHE CURED, and Decayed Teeth preserved without pain. Mr. BERTRAND, 27, Hunter-street.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY for GOUT and RHEUMATISM.—BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS.—This preparation is one of the benefits which the science of modern chemistry has conferred upon mankind—for during the first twenty years of the present century to speak of a cure for the gout was considered a romance; but now the efficacy and safety of this medicine are so fully demonstrated, by unsolicited testimonials from persons in every rank of life, that public opinion proclaims this as one of the most important discoveries of the present age.

These pills require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.

They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe and America for many years for the above complaints.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorised the name and address of "THOMAS PROUT, No. 229, Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

Sold in England at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

Agents for Sydney, Messrs. J. and E. ROW, (late Messrs. Foss, Son, and Co.) 219, Pitt-street.

TO LADIES.—Perhaps the safest and most agreeable Medicine of the day is KRUSE'S FLUID MAGNESIA, to be had of all chemists and medicine vendors, as also of the agent, F. E. SLOPER, Woolloomooloo.

NOTICE.—Sheep dipped in Hayes' Specific after shearing will be thoroughly cleansed, and risk of contagion prevented. Price 6d. per lb. J. H. CLOUGH and CO., agents, Melbourne.

DAY and MARTIN'S REAL JAPAN BLACKING, 97, High Holborn, London.

For affording nourishment and durability to the leather it stands unrivalled.

Sold by all first-class houses in the colony, in bottles and tins, at 1s. 6d. and 6d. each.

D. and M. take the opportunity of cautioning purchasers against spurious imitations of their manufacture.

DOUBLE IRON Bedsteads, 25s.; children's Cots and Mattresses, every size. R. M. PITE'S, 161, Kent-st.

FURNITURE, Upholstery, Carpet and Floorcloth Establishment, Castlereagh and King streets.—A. LENEHAN offers his extensive and varied stock of the above goods, of superior quality and workmanship, to cash purchasers, at cost prices, for the next three months, in order to make room for large shipments of goods, now landing and to arrive.

IREDALE and CO.'S IRONMONGERY ESTABLISHMENT, No. 371, George-street, opposite the Markets.

Mr. FREDERIC LASSETTER, sole proprietor of the business now carried on at 371, George-street, under the name and style of IREDALE and CO., hereby gives notice that, upon the completion of the new Warehouse and Stores now being erected by him on the west side of George-street, three doors north of Market-street, the business of IREDALE and CO. will be transferred to the new premises and there carried on in his own name.

Mr. LASSETTER having, on the termination of his former partnership in 1860, succeeded to the business which was established by his uncle, the late Mr. LANCELOT IREDALE, in 1820, continued to carry it on under the name of the old firm in the expectation that the only son of his uncle, to whom the premises belong, would desire to enter into the business; but Mr. Iredale having now made up his mind not to engage in mercantile pursuits, Mr. Lassetter has no further object in continuing the name of Iredale and Co.; and, therefore, he has determined on the transfer of the business to the new premises to discontinue it, and to carry on the business in the name of

FREDERIC LASSETTER.

ASHDOWN and CO., Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers.—During the time occupied by the REBUILDING of THEIR PREMISES, at the corner of George and King streets, Sydney, ASHDOWN and CO. beg to announce that their business will be conducted in the shop in King-street, formerly occupied by Mr. Inglis, adjoining their gateway, and which now communicates with their large store in the rear.

IRON BEDSTEAD FACTORY, 300, Pitt-street.
IRON BEDSTEADS and BEDDING.—STEPHENS and DRINKWATER are prepared to make the above, in any quantity, at such prices as bids defiance to competition. Bedsteads made any size, shape, or quality. Proprietors of schools, hotels, institutions, or boarding-houses supplied on moderate terms. A large quantity of palliasses, mattresses, &c., always on hand. Old mattresses re-made on the shortest notice.
300, Pitt-street.

FORD BROTHERS' PATENT WASHING HATS, by Royal letters patent.—Instructions for washing, blocking, and pressing these hats in Saturday's HERALD and EMPIRE. Sole wholesale agents for New South Wales and Queensland, Messrs. JACKSON and HURLEY, Wynyard-square, Sydney.

B. MOUNTCASTLE, Hat Manufacturer, Importer, and sole shako maker to the Rifle Battalions, invites the attention of the public to his late shipment ex Vimeira, consisting of White's best Hats, black and drab shell Hats, ventilated Helmets, Richmonds, Windsors, &c.; also an assortment of fine wool Balmorals, Prince Charlie and Alma Bonnets. Every description of Hats and Caps made to order. 319, George-street, and 64, Market-street.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—To the LADIES of Sydney and its vicinity.

LADIES,—I beg respectfully to inform you that I have purchased at an ENORMOUS DISCOUNT the whole of the extensive stock-in-trade of J. C. Yeo and Co. (late Young and Yeo), Pitt-street, consisting of
General drapery
Fancy goods
Shawls
Mantles
Underclothing
Hosiery
Stays, &c., &c.
and that I have re-marked the whole at extraordinarily low prices, to which I invite your early attention.
I am, yours obediently,
J. FRANCIS.
275, Pitt-street.

JOHNSON'S Iron Bedstead, Bedding, and Upholstery Warehouse, 205, Pitt-street, north of King-street. Iron Bedsteads and bedding of every description.
N.B.—Old mattresses re-made. 205, Pitt-street North.

METALLIC BEDSTEADS.—Tubular four-post, beautifully japanned, very cheap. JOHNSON'S, 205, Pitt-street North.

SHAWLS and MANTLES, really CHEAP. J. FRANCIS, late J. C. Yeo and Co., 275, Pitt-street.

UNDERCLOTHING, really cheap. J. FRANCIS, late J. C. Yeo and Co., 275, Pitt-street.

THE whole of the Stock-in-trade of the late firm of J. C. YEO and CO., positively cheap. J. FRANCIS, 275, Pitt-street.

OPENED THIS DAY.—4 CASES OF LONDON and PARISIAN BONNETS.

OPENED THIS DAY,
2 CASES OF
WREATHS and
HEAD DRESSES.

Messrs. ARDERN and EDMONDSON beg to call particular attention to the above, as they are really the most beautiful goods imported this season.
LADIES' ESTABLISHMENT,
86, King-street.

AT ARDERN and EDMONDSON'S, THIS WEEK,
Washing Silks reduced to 16s 6d the dress.
SALE of Mr. COLLIER'S STOCK.
86, King-street.

At ARDERN and EDMONDSON'S, THIS WEEK,
Summer Grenadines reduced to 6½d per yard.
SALE of Mr. COLLIER'S STOCK.
86, King-street.

At ARDERN and EDMONDSON'S, THIS WEEK,
Mohair and Carmelites reduced to 6½d.
SALE of Mr. COLLIER'S STOCK.
86, King-street.

At ARDERN and EDMONDSON'S, THIS WEEK,
Rich Black Glace, 23s 6d, 30s, 35s, full dress.
SALE of Mr. COLLIER'S STOCK.
86, King-street.

At ARDERN and EDMONDSON'S, THIS WEEK,
Rich and fashionable Shawls and Mantles,
All reduced.
SALE OF Mr. COLLIER'S DRAPERY STOCK.
86, King-street.

At ARDERN and EDMONDSON'S, THIS WEEK,
Hats, Millinery, Underclothing, Baby Linen, Crinolines, Infants' Cloaks, Pelisses, &c.
SALE of Mr. COLLIER'S STOCK.
86, King-street.

At ARDERN and EDMONDSON'S, THIS WEEK,
Hosiery, Ribbons, Gloves, Fancy Goods.
SALE of Mr. COLLIER'S STOCK.
86, King-street.

At ARDERN and EDMONDSON'S, THIS WEEK,
Calicoes, Flannel, Quilts, Counterpanes, Sheetings.
SALE of Mr. COLLIER'S STOCK.
86, King-street.

CONTINUATION. CONTINUATION.
CONTINUATION of the
GREAT BANKRUPT SALE.
BARGAINS, BARGAINS, BARGAINS.
The whole of the Bankrupt Stock is now opened, and ready for purchasers. Be not deceived, the goods are cheap, and no deception.
PUBLIC NOTICE. PUBLIC NOTICE.
The great Bankrupt Sale at
WALTER HANCOCK'S,
Denmark House, 514, George-street, exactly opposite the Central Police Court, and next to Wilkie's, the celebrated baker.

WALTER HANCOCK, proprietor of the far-famed Denmark House, begs to inform the Sydney public and his country friends that he has succeeded in purchasing for cash the whole of the valuable stock of Messrs. Raymond, Smith, and Company, Brunswick House, Liverpool, England, consigned by the creditors of the bankrupts to a mercantile firm in this city, in all amounting to £7840 sterling, at half the usual English prices, so that those ladies and gentlemen who may patronise Denmark House during the present sale will be able to buy choice, new, and seasonable goods at prices which will satisfy the most fastidious.

Storekeepers, squatters, farmers, hotel proprietors, heads of families, and those about to marry, should not lose this valuable opportunity of buying cheap in these dear times.

The Great Bankrupt Sale still continues. First come, first choice.

Among the various goods now being offered at the bankrupt sale, during its continuance at Denmark House, will be found:—
4 cases of ladies' crinolines, all new styles and shapes, commencing at 1s 11d
1000 carriage mats, all choice colours, 5s 9d, worth in London or Liverpool 12s 6d
800 yards stout Australian tweed, 2s 6d, worth 4s 9d
400 gentlemen's fine grass cloth coats, 2s 11d, worth 9s 6d
100 large canvas tarpaulins for drays or waggons, slightly soiled, 55s, worth £6
3000 ladies' and children's fashionable straw hats, 6d each, worth in Luton 5s 6d
1000 new and beautiful grenadine dresses, lace and silk trimmed, 7s 6d, well worth 16s 6d
1000 plaid silk check Llama dresses, 13 yards, lace and silk embossed, 12s 6d, cheap at 18s 6d
3 cases real French poplin dresses, 18½d per yard, well worth 2s 9d
100 pieces silk lustre, 7½d yard, worth 10½d
300 pair ladies coloured stays, 18d, worth 3s 6d
400 pair French patent stays, 2s 9d, worth 6s 6d
250 pair patent stays, fasten in front, 3s 6d, worth 8s 6d
150 pieces of silk and worsted damask, 10½d, worth 1s 9d
150 pieces yard wide silk and worsted damask, 12½d, worth 2s 9d

Plenty of light at the bankrupt sale.

Orders from the country promptly attended to at the great bankrupt sale, Denmark House.
1 case black barege, 2½d yard, worth 7d
350 pieces of plaid llama, 6½d, worth 10½d
400 pieces of fine silky mohair, 4½d, worth 10d
1000 mohair and llama dresses, 3s 9d the dress, worth 7s 6d, at Walter Hancock's great sale
100 pieces 36 inch wide furniture dimity, 7½d, worth 15d
100 pieces of French ginghams, slightly soiled, 6½d, worth 1s
100 new grenadine and mohair mantles, silk trimmed, 4s 6d, worth in London 15s 6d
1 bale of tapestry carpets, 2s 6d, worth 4s 6d
1 bale of velvet pile hearth rugs, 10s 9d, worth 21s
1 bale 8-4 stout felt carpet, 2s 9d, worth 4s 9d

BANKRUPT SALE. BANKRUPT SALE.
2 cases stout holland, 6½d, worth 8½d
150 black barege scarf shawls, 5s 6d, worth 12s 6d
300 silk tissue scarf shawls, 8s 6d, cheap at 50s
1000 black silk mantles, 3s 6d, worth 18s 6d
500 light tissue and llama shawls, 8s 11d, worth 16s 6d
2000 shawls, in cachmere, barege, wool, and various new styles, all to be cleared at 6s 6d, worth 15s
500 new and elegant scarf shawls, 18s 6d, worth 35s

BARGAINS, BARGAINS, at Denmark House.
100 pairs Witney blankets, 6s 9d, worth 8s 6d
400 pairs stout, large, and heavy blankets, 12s 6d, worth 25s

No deception at the Great Bankrupt Sale.
Two large skylights—plenty of light.
3 bales flannel, 7½d, worth 10d
2 bales Welsh flannel, 12½d, worth 18½d
1000 gentlemen's marcella waistcoats, 2s 6d, worth 7s 6d
300 boys' shepherds' plaid sac coats, 2s 6d, worth 8s 6d
100 pairs gentlemen's doeskin trousers, 9s 6d, worth 15s
50 dozen men's Scotch twill shirts, 1s 11d, worth 2s 6d
1 case gents' white shirts, 1s 11d, worth 4s 6d
1 case Crimean and tweed shirts, 3s 6d, worth 7s 6d
2 cases 9-4 counterpanes, 4s 11d, worth 7s 6d.

Send your orders to WALTER HANCOCK'S.

Customers in town or country served the same at the Bankrupt Sale, Denmark House.

Also thousands of bargains in all the various departments too numerous to mention in an advertisement.

Remember the Bankrupt Sale still continues at
WALTER HANCOCK'S,
514, George-street,
Opposite the Central Police Court, and next to Wilkie and Company, the celebrated baker's.

JUST OPENED—93 cases of Gentlemen's Summer Clothing, stylish in cut, superior in finish, excellent in quality, low in price. An early inspection is respectfully invited.
F. GILES and CO., George-street.

JUST OPENED—27 cases of Youths' and Boy's superior Clothing of every description, consisting of all the new materials, in every size; prices very moderate.
F. GILES and CO., George-street.

JUST OPENED—17 cases of Gentlemen's Summer Hats, in straw, felt, shell, and black Paris silk; the most stylish lot of hats ever imported to this colony.
F. GILES and CO., George-street.

JUST OPENED—10 cases of Boys' and Youths' straw, felt, mohair, and cloth Hats and Caps, suitable for summer wear.
F. GILES and CO., George-street.

JUST OPENED—3 cases of real India Pugrees for gentlemen's Hats, suitable for summer wear; 2s. 6d. and 3s. 6d. each.
F. GILES and CO., George-street.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.—Just opened, 5 cases of new Woollens, suitable for summer; also 7 cases of Fancy Linen Drills for trousers, quite new patterns—the fashion in London. Gentlemen requiring superior clothing, at moderate prices, should leave their orders at Denison House. F. GILES and CO. are in a position to guarantee a perfect fit, with the latest European fashion.
Denison House, George-street.

JUST OPENED, 60 cases of Gentlemen's Silk Scarfs, fancy Neckties, Summer Crimean Shirts, Gauze Merino Vests, Gauze Merino Pants, Silk Vests and Pants, the new shapes in Shirt Collars, India Braces, Silk Braces, Cricketers' and Yachting Belts, Silk Bandannas, and Summer Hosiery of every description, the largest and most complete stock in Sydney.
F. GILES and CO., George-street.

JUST OPENED, 33 cases of superior White Shirts, made to our order in London, the best fitting shirt in Sydney, 33s. and 42s. the half-dozen.
F. GILES and CO., George-street.

MANTLES.—FRANCIS GILES and CO. call especial attention to their choice collection of MANTLES, which is now rendered complete by the recent arrival of some of the richest and most elegant novelties ever submitted to the LADIES OF SYDNEY.

Among our late consignments are some very rich GLACE MANTLES trimmed in the most varied manner, displaying great care and judgment in shape, value, and ornamentation.

SEMI-TIGHT PALETOTS,
richly trimmed in new shapes, made from bright and durable glace and the new gros d'afrique.

GLACE WALKING JACKETS.
Our stock of GLACE WALKING JACKETS is larger and better assorted now than at any previous part of the season. We recommend an inspection of this graceful article, so much in requisition for young ladies' wear.

HOUSE JACKETS.
A most unusual stock of glace and cashmerets house jackets, in all the new shapes, including the Swiss and Greek.

MANTLES, IN TEXTILE FABRICS.
Our late SHIPMENT OF MANTLES places us in a position to show our customers a most extensive assortment of MOHAIR MANTLES in every shape, and trimmed in all the prevailing modes.

BLACK GRENADINE MANTLES, trimmed in brown, blue, and violet
SPUN SILK MANTLES.

The new WHITE GRENADINE and WHITE LLAMA MANTLES richly trimmed in lace, and coloured silk. And the NEW GAUZE DE SOI mantles in all colours. The greatest novelty of the season.

CHILDREN'S MANTLES.
An extensive variety of Children's Mantles and Paletots, in glace silk and textile fabrics.

LACE MANTLES.
The new Rotonde, Bournous, and other shapes, in Spanish and Pusher lace.

SHAWLS.
F. G. and CO. have great pleasure in enumerating a few of the leading novelties in shawls just to hand, and now ready for sale
PLAIN BLACK GRENADINE, SATIN BORDER
BLACK GRENADINE, EMBROIDERED
BLACK GRENADINE, TRIMMED LACE
WHITE GRENADINE, in PLAIN, BROCHE, and RICHLY TRIMMED LACE.
Also, just received some choice styles in coloured GRENADINE SHAWLS.
BLACK LACE SHAWLS, in Spanish, Maltese, and Pusher
And white MUSLIN SHAWLS.
FRANCIS GILES and CO., 376, 378, 380, George-street.

DRAPERY.—H. SELBY begs to inform wholesale buyers of drapery that they can now select from his entire stock at the cost price.

The stock consists of upwards of £3000 worth of general drapery and clothing, and must be disposed of, as Mr. Selby has made arrangements to return to England at an early date.
635, George-street.

XXX GUINNESS'S PORTER, now ready for delivery, bottled by J. EARNGEY, Cellars, Kelly Cottage, George-street.

GOING TO ENGLAND.—HENRY SELBY has the pleasure to inform his friends and all buyers of drapery, clothing, hosiery, hats, &c., that he has made arrangements to return to England, and will therefore, on MONDAY next, commence his last selling off. This time, no single article will be either reserved or suffered to remain at its real value. The reduction in price will be general and complete, in order to avoid an auctioneer's commission, and the terms will be cash only.

HENRY SELBY begs to thank his supporters for their kind patronage, and invites them all to come once more to secure the bargains he is now about to offer.

COATS,
Reduced from 12s 6d to 7s 11, from 16s 6d to 10s 6d, and from 19s 6d, 25s, and 30s, all to 16s.
WAISTCOATS,
Reduced from 8s 6d to 5s 6d, 10s 6d to 6s 6d, and from 12s 6d and 15s to 7s 6d.
TROUSERS,
Reduced from 12s 6d to 8s 6d, 16s 6d to 10s 6d, and from 18s 6d and 21s to 14s 6d.
CRIMEAN SHIRTS,
Reduced from 5s 6d to 3s 11d, from 8s 6d to 5s 11d, and from 10s 6d and 12s 6d to 8s.
FELT HATS,
Reduced from 7s 6d to 4s 6d, and from 9s 6d and 10s 6d to 6s 11d.
STRAW AND PANAMA HATS,
Reduced from 2s 6d and 3s to 1s 6d, and from 7s 6d to 3s 11d.
SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,
Reduced from 3s 6d to 2s, from 5s 6d to 3s 6d, and from 7s 6d to 5s.
MERINO AND LAMBSWOOL SHIRTS,
Reduced from 3s 6d to 1s 11d, from 5s 6d to 3s, and from 7s 6d to 4s 6d.
DRESSES,
Reduced from 8s 6d to 5s 11d, from 10s 6d to 7s 6d, from 12s 6d to 8s 6d, from 16s 6d to 9s 6d, and from 21s to 12s 6d.
CACHMERE SHAWLS,
Reduced from 12s 6d to 3s 11d, from 16s 6d to 6s 11d, and from 21s and 25s to 12s 6d.
ALPACCAS,
Reduced from 12½d to 9d.
CLOTH MANTLES,
Reduced from 3s 11d to 1s 11d, from 7s 6d to 3s 11d, and from 25s to 12s 6d.
BONNETS,
Reduced from 5s 6d to 1s 6d, and from 12s 6d to 2s 6d.
CAP AND BONNET FRONTS,
Reduced from 1s each to 2s 6d per dozen.
HAIR NETS,
Reduced from 1s 3d to 6d, from 2s to 1s 3d, and from 3s 6d to 2s.
RIBBONS,
Reduced from 10½d to 4½d, and from 12½d to 6d.
GLOVES,
Reduced from 1s to 6d, from 1s 6d to 1s, and from 3s 6d to 1s 6d per pair.
HOSIERY OF ALL KINDS,
Reduced from 1s to 7½d, from 1s 6d to 1s, and from 2s 6d to 1s 6d.
SILK HOSE,
Reduced from 5s 6d to 2s 6d per pair.
CRICKET BELTS AND BRACES,
Reduced from 1s to 7½d, from 2s to 1s 3d, and from 3s to 1s 11d.
DERRYS AND GINGHAMS
Reduced from 9d to 6½d, from 10½d to 7½d, and from 12½d to 9½d.
CALICOS
Reduced from 6½d to 4½d, from 9½d to 7d, and from 1s to 9½d.
BLANKETS
Reduced from 16s 6d to 10s 6d, and from 25s to 17s 6d.
FLANNELS
Reduced from 1s 6d to 12½d, from 2s to 1s 4½d, and from 2s 6d to 1s 9d.
OIL BAIZES,
Reduced from 1s 9d to 1s 3d, from 2s to 1s 6d, and from 2s 6d to 1s 11d.
MOSQUITO NETS,
Reduced from 16½d to 1s, and from 1s 9d to 1s 3d.
TOWELLINGS AND DIMITYS,
Reduced from 9d to 6½d, and from 12d to 8½d.
LINEN TICK,
Reduced from 1s 6d to 13½d, and from 2s to 1s 6d.
COLLARS AND SETS,
Reduced from 1s to 7½d, from 1s 6d to 1s, from 2s 6d to 1s 6d, from 3s 6d to 2s, from 5s and upwards to 3s 6d.
PARASOLS,
Reduced from 3s 6d to 1s 9d, from 5s to 2s 6d, from 7s 6d to 2s 11d, from 10s 6d to 3s 11d, and from 12s 6d, 15s, and 18s 6d to 5s.
CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
Reduced from 7s 6d to 5s, from 9s 6d to 6s 6d, from 12s 6d to 8s 6d, from 16s 6d to 11s 6d, and from 21s to 15s.
HOLLANDS,
Reduced from 10½d to 8d, from 1s to 9d, and from 1s 3d to 11d.
SILKS,
Reduced from 8s 11d to 4s 11d.
N.B.—These are the richest French glace silks in Sydney, in green, brown, magenta, and dove.
HENRY SELBY hopes the above list will be sufficient guarantee that the sale is genuine.
HENRY SELBY also wishes to point out the fact that as profits are not now attempted to be made, it is necessary to study economy; therefore, this advertisement will only appear twice.
635, George-street.
N.B.—Wanted, a number of Junior HANDS. Apply THIS DAY, Saturday, before 10, or after 2.

DRUGS and CHEMICALS, just landed—
Quinine
Corrosive sublimate, in 28 lb. jars
Strychnine
Tartaric acid, in 1 cwt. casks
Cream tartar, ditto
Spirit of wine, in hogsheads
French polish, ditto.
W. LARMER, importer of drugs, 323, George-street.

SORGHUM and IMPHEE.—Prime samples, at LAW, SOMNER, and CO.'S.

COTTON SEED (Sea Island); Tobacco seeds, twelve varieties. Catalogues free on application.

GISHURST COMPOUND (English).—Immediately destroys blight. LAW, SOMNER, and CO., seedsmen, 260, Pitt-street.

HOBSON'S BAY SOAP and CANDLE COMPANY, Melbourne.
The undersigned, agent for the above Company, has always on hand—
Purified mould candles, in 60 lb. boxes
Finest yellow soap
Best marble soap
Toilet soaps, mixed, all scents and colours
Brown Windsor
Fine honey soap
LOUIS STYPMANN, 279, George-street.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS ON SALE—
Silesian white clover seeds, 200 lb. casks
Resin
Canary seed
Candle cotton
Tobacconists' ware, &c.
Coach laces
Double-barrel guns.
LOUIS STYPMANN, 279, George-street.

ADELAIDE FLOUR for SALE.
Hart's
Harrison's
Bowman's
Pavy's.
H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street,
Agent for Messrs John Hart and Co., Port Adelaide.

NAVY OAKUM and CANVAS, Stockholm Pitch and Tar, Muntz yellow Metal, Turpentine, Red Lead, White Lead, Oils, &c., &c., for SALE.
H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

DRIED APPLES, Oysters, Lobsters, Corn Flour, Brooms, Clothes Pins, Washboards, Douglass Pumps, Tubs and Buckets, Cozzen's Kerosene, &c., &c., for SALE.
HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

ALLSOPP'S ALE, Barclay's Porter, bottled by Friend. New shipment. TIDSWELL, WILSON, and CO., Margaret-lane.

TAYLOR, WALKER, and CO.'S STOUT now landing from the Vimeira, and on SALE by
HENRY MOORE.
Moore's Wharf, 24th October.

ADELAIDE WHEAT. N. CASTON, 8, Macquarie-place.

ADELAIDE FLOUR.—Magarey's, Duffield's, Giles and Smith's, Stevens'. N. CASTON, 8, Macquarie-place.

SODA WATER BOTTLES and Ginger Beer Bottles, on SALE by GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Lloyds' Chambers.

MALTING BARLEY, just arrived from California, on SALE by the undersigned. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

ORANGES for SALE. Apply to JAMES PYE, Parramatta.

SHEATH KNIVES, best quality, all sizes. W. JENNINGS, 274, George-street, opposite Jamison-st.

PRUNING KNIVES made to order, Cutlery ground daily. W. JENNINGS, 274, George-street.

TRUSSES, best description; old trusses recovered and made equal to new. W. JENNINGS, 274, George-st.

BONE-DUST.—Pyrmont Bone-dust Steam Mills.—These works, situated in Murray-street, near the Pyrmont bridge, are in full operation, and bone-dust can now be obtained in any quantity at the above address, and at Messrs. J. GRAHAM and CO., Markets, Sydney, at the following prices, viz.:—
Quarter inch .. .. £5 10 0 per ton.
Finest pulverised .. .. 6 10 0 ,,
Other qualities in proportion.
JONES and CO.

A. A. COAL.—The undersigned agents for the Sale of the above Coal can supply cargoes of the same at the shortest notice. MOLISON and BLACK.

FOR PRIVATE SALE, Twelve BLOCKS of Country on the Bogan River. Each Block consists of about 64,000 acres. For further particulars apply to W. DEAN and CO., Pitt and O'Connell streets, Sydney.

THE WARATAH COAL COMPANY are now prepared to supply coal in any quantity, and on liberal terms at Newcastle or in Sydney. All particulars may be obtained from THOMAS GROVE, Esq., Newcastle; or from the undersigned at the Company's Office, Mort's Buildings.
GEORGE SPAIGHT, secretary.

MELBOURNE and NEWCASTLE MINMI COLLIERY COMPANY.—The following will be the prices of this company's Coal until further notice:—
Best screened coal, delivered at the Government steam cranes, or at the company's dropship, Newcastle, 11s. 6d. per ton of 2240 lbs., net cash; ditto, delivered at the company's shoots, Hexham, 10s. 9d., net cash.
Nuts and screenings, as per agreement.
ALFRED CANNING, manager, 5, Exchange, Sydney.

LIGHT WINES for the coming season.—On SALE, 20,000 gallons of finest New South Wales Wines, in fine condition, consisting of

White.	Red.
Hock	Medoc
Malvasia	Pontac
Frontignac	Burgundy
Kaludah	Kaludah
Madeira	Erian

with Muscatel and Tokay.
Apply J. B. NORTH, 1, Wynyard-street, for the purchaser of the assets of G. S. Leathes and Co.

WINDOW GLASS, from 10 x 8 all sizes, to 48 x 40, now landing. RAPHAEL'S, Margaret-street. Low prices.

GOSPEL OAK GALVANISED TINNED IRON. (Formerly sold under the name of Morewood and Rogers' Patent.) The only Prize Medal granted in the Galvanised Iron Trade at the International Exhibition, 1862, was awarded to the Proprietors of the "Gospel Oak Works," Tipton, Staffordshire, for the "excellent quality of their sheets. Supplied through all London merchants. WILLIAM LEE, agent, 74, King William-street, London.

600,000 FEET Hardwood, Deals, Pine, Cedar, Kauri, Shingles. W. JOLLY and CO.

COLONIAL Hardwood Flooring Boards, tongued, grooved, and planed. W. JOLLY and CO., Bathurst-st.

AMERICAN ASH for SALE. WILLIAM JOLLY and CO., Bathurst-street Wharf.

300,000 FEET tongued and grooved PITCH PINE, 1 inch; and Colonial HARDWOOD. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER.

2000 BARRELS PORTLAND CEMENT, best brands. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER.

500,000 FEET AMERICAN PINE of every description. Doors, sashes, architraves, skirting. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

20,000 BEST Bangor SLATES, 20 x 10. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

400,000 FEET Baltic Flooring, Oregon, and clear pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar, shingles. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

ROBERTSON'S COACH MANUFACTORY, 489, Pitt-street South.—JOHN ROBERTSON, proprietor of the above manufactory, begs to intimate to the public, that he intends to hold a YEARLY GENERAL SALE, previous to which (to meet the times) he has determined, for two months before his general sale, to reduce his prices 25 per cent. upon every article, to commence from the 24th August next, and particularly invites the inspection of the material before making up, as well as articles now ready for SALE at his manufactory, as follows:

3 barouches	10 whitechapel carts
1 pilentum	1 milk cart
1 brougham	1 baker's cart
3 phaetons	1 waggon
2 four-wheel dogcarts	30 spring carts
2 ditto sociables	7 buggies
9 dogcarts	2 safety cabs
10 sociables	2 pony phaetons
15 Newport-pagnels	Double and single plated
5 sociable carts	harness.

Coach ironmongery, American timber
Stocks, spokes, and felloes for buggy wheels.
CLARKE WHITE, General Manager.
22nd August, 1863.

EX ARAB STEED.—One highly-finished stationary horizontal high pressure STEAM ENGINE, with cylinder 11½ feet diameter x 30 feet stroke, with Cornish boiler 18 feet 4 inches long x 5 feet diameter, having internal flue 3 feet diameter, with steam dome, and all connections complete.
GILFILLAN and CO., Macquarie-place.

ENGINES for SALE, one 10-horse, one 6-horse, one 4-horse, one 4-horse second-hand, at work on premises. HALLIDAY and MORISON, makers, engineers, Erskine-street.

DRESSING MACHINE for SALE, second-hand. HALLIDAY and MORISON, Erskine-street.

TOBACCO BUSINESS.—FOR SALE, by Private Contract, the Goodwill of an old-established Tobacco and Cigar Business, situate in the best part of Sydney; stock to be taken at valuation. A first-rate opportunity for persons with cash capital of £300 or £400.

For further particulars apply to R. W. LAYTON, Auctioneer and Commission Agent, 168, Pitt-street, next Union Bank.

MARYLAND ESTATE, APPIN ROAD, 3 miles from the CAMPBELLTOWN RAILWAY STATION.

FOR PRIVATE SALE, the above valuable property, comprising 400 acres good well-watered land, 120 acres of which are cleared; recently erected cottage, a garden, &c., close to Mount Gilead, the estate of Henry Rose, Esq.

Apply to RICHARDSON and WRENCH, Sydney; or to Mr. DARCY, Royal Hotel, Campbelltown.

FOR SALE, by private contract, the proprietor leaving the district,

ALLOTMENT No. 1 of section 20, in Morrissett-street, in the town of Bathurst, having erected thereon a good substantial five-room cottage, with kitchen, servant's room, and offices, and the buildings in which is carried on the Bathurst soda water manufactory, as well as sheds, stables, &c.

With these premises will be sold all the plant necessary for making aerated waters and cordials, including machinery of the first-class, with steam engine; also, the stock-in-trade, bottles, &c., with a four-wheel coach, three soda water carts, six horses with harness, and, in short, every requisite for working the business, which is now being actively carried on, and is by far the best in the Western districts.

Intending purchasers can, if they please, be theoretically and practically instructed in the mode of manufacturing as pursued by the proprietor.

For particulars and terms apply to Messrs. M'INTOSH, PINNOCK, and PRICE, solicitors, Bathurst, at whose offices a plan of the premises can be seen.

FARM AT DAPTO.—For SALE, a 50-acre Farm, situated at Dapto, adjoining Peter Howell's farm, and having a frontage to Dapto Creek. The greater portion of the land is cleared. It is all well fenced and divided into convenient paddocks, and there are a substantial slab hut and other improvements upon it. Apply to M'CARTHY and SON, solicitors, 125, Castlereagh-street, Sydney.

TASMANIA.—BISHOPSTOWE.—For SALE, with immediate possession, BISHOPSTOWE, the well-known residence of the Bishop of Tasmania, who is unable, through continued ill health, to return to the colony. The house stands on a block of land of five acres, rising in a gentle slope from New Town Bay, and commanding scenery of the most beautiful and varied description. The house is most substantially built of stone, containing fifteen rooms, with the usual compliment of stable, coach-houses, offices, outbuildings, &c. The gardens are plentifully stocked with fruit trees of the best description, and are in a high state of cultivation. Distance from Hobart Town 2½ miles.

Title—Crown grant.

For further particulars and terms, apply to W. KNIGHT and CO., New Wharf, Hobart Town.

Also, a paddock of one and a-half acre, half of which consists of an orchard of the choicest fruit trees.

FOR SALE, GLENORE COTTAGE and GROUNDS, situate within 2½ miles of Ashfield Railway Station. The property consists of a substantial weatherboard cottage, containing two sitting-rooms 20 x 14 each, and four bedrooms, &c.; kitchen, detached stable and out-offices; a garden of about 3 acres, and a paddock of about 50 acres, enclosed by a three-rail fence. Price, £900. Enquire of Mr. B. HAWTHORN, Canterbury.

FOR SALE, a Milch COW. Inquire of undersigned between 9 and 10 a.m. RICHARD SADLEIR, Chelsea-street.

MACQUARIE RIVER.—Opposite Mount Foster.—Stations, with 1500 Rouse cattle for SALE. FORBES.

CITY PROPERTY for SALE, near 4½ acres, largest portion in city; to cut up, a fortune. R. FORBES.

POTTS' POINT.—Mansion for SALE, and Building Sites, to pay 30 per cent. Room 10 houses. FORBES.

DARLING DOWNS.—Store SHEEP.—Squatters, do not sell without reference to R. FORBES, King-st.

SQUATTERS ATTEND FORBES' Sale of stations by auction, at the Exchange, 25th November.

STATIONS.—FORBES will sell at the Exchange, 25th November and 6th January.

STORE SHEEP, STORE CATTLE, for SALE by FORBES, in all parts.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Horses, &c.

TO BE SOLD at WOOLLER'S, Pitt-street, by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A bay horse, dogcart, and harness complete. Also, Horses of all descriptions, broke-in to saddle and harness, drays, carts, dogcarts, spring-carts, buggies, &c.
A good milking cow, warranted.

30 Heavy Draught Colts and Fillies, of the well-known brand Wade, from Crokwell, near Goulburn.

TO BE SOLD at the Camperdown Sale Yards, by auction, on WEDNESDAY next, October 28th, at 2 o'clock, by order of Thomas Wade, Esq.
Terms at sale.

Horse Sale, THIS DAY.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
6 Wollongong horses, broke to saddle and harness
4 Shoalhaven horses
2 superior heavy cart colts
Bay saddle and harness horse
Black cart horse, also
30 horses of all descriptions
Spring-carts, drays, truck and harness.

Well-known Pony "Taffey."

BURT and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, on MONDAY, October 26th, at 11 o'clock,
The well-known pony "Taffey." He is very handsome, with white mane and tail."

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from W. Parnell, Esq., to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, on MONDAY next, 26th October, at 11 o'clock,
200 head of prime cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from Mr. C. Esther to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, on MONDAY, the 26th October, at 11 o'clock,
120 head of prime cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

MONDAY'S Regular Sale.
At the Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street.

Established 1840.

Household Furniture, Pianoforte, Carpets, Bedding, Omnibus, 2 Drays, Water Cart, Medicine Chest, and Sundries.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A large assortment of household furniture and effects, comprising
Telescope, loo, dining, and other tables
Hair-seated sofas, couches, and chairs
Chiffonieres, sideboards, bookcase
Chests drawers, washstands, toilet tables
Chamber services, toilet glasses, towel horses
Chiffoniere safes and cupboards
Cane and wood-seated chairs
Chimney and pier glasses, oil paintings
Sporting and other engravings
Fenders and fireirons, clocks, ornaments, &c.
Single and double iron and wood bedsteads
Children's cots, iron stretchers
Every description of bedding
New and second-hand carpets
Pianoforte, by a celebrated maker
A very good omnibus
2 drays
Water cart
Medicine chest, complete with bottles and medicine
Crockery, glassware.
And everything necessary for furnishing.
Without reserve.
Terms, cash.

WEDNESDAY, 28th October, at 11 o'clock.

At the New Auction Rooms, 143, Pitt-street, opposite the Union Bank.

Cottage Piano, by Ralph Allison, full compass
Dining-room Suites, Drawing-room ditto
Bedsteads, brass and tubular; Sideboards
Chiffonieres, Chests of Drawers, Pier Glasses
China, Glass, Office Desks, Sofas, Couches
Gold Watch and Guard, Iron Safes, &c., &c.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, 28th October, at 11 o'clock, at his New Rooms, 143, Pitt-street,
The above.
Terms, cash.

Park-street Auction Mart.

MONDAY'S Regular Sale.

Established 1840.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at his Mart, Park-street, at 11 o'clock,
Household furniture comprising chiffonieres, chests of drawers; loo, dining, dressing, and kitchen tables; washstands, horsehair and leather-covered sofas, couches, iron tubular and cedar bedsteads, feather beds, horsehair mattresses, and other bedding, grand piano, safes, carpets, oil cloth; horsehair, cane, and American chairs; pier and toilet glasses, crockery, china, pictures, ornaments, kitchen requisites, &c.; also,
Large Russell stove, beer engines, building materials, sashes, door frames, ironmongery, clothing, boots, shoes, watches, jewellery, and 2000 cocoanuts.
Terms, cash.

On account of whom it may concern.
Damaged Derries.

TUESDAY, October 27th.

To Drapers and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, TUESDAY, October 27th, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Vimeira, Green, master, from London,
D J & Co. in diamond.
§ 537—One bale—
10 pieces assorted derries, 726½ yards
All much damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

Two Days' Sale of Drapery, Slops, Boots and Shoes, &c.

By order of Mr. James Ferris, of Parramatta.

TUESDAY, October 27.
WEDNESDAY, October 28.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed by Mr. James Ferris to sell by auction, at his Rooms, on TUESDAY, October 27th, and WEDNESDAY, October 28th, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,
The balance of his stock of drapery, slops, haberdashery, boots and shoes, &c.
No reserve. Terms, cash.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

FATTENING RUNS ON THE LACHLAN RIVER, known as
WALLA WALLA, CURRIWOBITY, and BROGAN PLAINS, together with 2200 HEAD OF CATTLE, more or less.

MR. BREWSTER has received instructions to POSTPONE the Sale of the above property until WEDNESDAY, the 25th November, at 11 o'clock, when they will be POSITIVELY SOLD by public auction.

Preliminary.

In the Estate of Mr. J. Moss.

By order of Mr. P. Mackenzie, official assignee.
To Storekeepers, Drapers, Clothiers, &c.

On THURSDAY 29th, and FRIDAY 30th,
At 11 o'clock each day.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions from the official assignee to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,
The whole of the stock in the above estate.
Particulars on Tuesday.
Terms at sale.

Seasonable Drapery, Fancy Goods, Clothing, &c.
Just landed ex Peerless and Netherby.

THURSDAY 29,
FRIDAY 30,
At 11 o'clock each day.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,
Several seasonable consignments of seasonable drapery, fancy goods, clothing, &c.
Terms liberal.

Boots and Shoes.
184 Packages.

By order of the Consignors.
Without any reserve.
To Boot and Shoe Makers and the Trade.

On TUESDAY, the 3rd November, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,
104 packages of boots and shoes.
By order of the consignors.
Terms at sale.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

THIS DAY, 26TH OCTOBER.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.—SUBURBAN and COUNTRY PROPERTIES, &c., at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock for half-past 11 o'clock prompt.

HUNTER'S HILL.—By order of the mortgagee, Mr. Mader's handsome Swiss Villa and grounds, close to the ferry.

NEWTOWN.—Stone-built Cottage, Regent-street, Kingston.

CANTERBURY.—Quinlivan's Farm of 60 acres, with good improvements.

BRAIDWOOD.—Without reserve, to close the partnership account of the late firm of Messrs. Hendricks and Jacobs. The stone-built premises known as "The Prince of Wales," and 1 acre of land in M'Kellar-street, together with unexpired lease of 918 acres. Two half-acre allotments, M'Kellar and Elrington streets, and the remaining book-debts of the above firm, amounting to £1330.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

TO SMALL CAPITALISTS.

NEAT COTTAGE RESIDENCE.
KINGSTON, NEWTOWN,
Near the Railway Station.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 26th October, at 11 o'clock,
All that allotment of land having 33 feet frontage to Regent-street, Kingston, with a depth of 82½ feet extending to a lane, being lot 112 section 4, on which is a capital stone-built cottage, with slate roof, containing verandah and 4 rooms, with yard, detached room built of weatherboards. Good never-failing well of water, &c., at the rear.

☞ This snug little property, formerly Munro's, is in the centre of the most populous portion of Kingston. It is in first-rate order, and is well finished in every respect, a considerable amount having recently been expended on it.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms, liberal.

HUNTER'S HILL.
PARRAMATTA RIVER.
For Positive Sale.
BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

HANDSOME SWISS VILLA, with grounds tastefully laid out, situate on the eminence nearly adjoining the above ferry, known as Mr. Mader's property.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the mortgagee to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 26th October, at 11 o'clock,
That beautifully situated SWISS VILLA, HUNTER'S HILL, PARRAMATTA RIVER, containing wide verandahs, and nine rooms, with detached kitchen, and numerous out-offices; abundant supply of water.
THE GROUNDS contain an area of about two acres, with extensive frontage to the main road. They comprise flower garden, shrubbery, and full-bearing orchard, all in beautiful order, and upon which a large sum has been expended.

☞ This is one of the choicest properties in this favourite and rapidly improving locality.
Both the residence and grounds are in capital condition, and replete with every convenience for the reception of a family.
Admirers of this suburb, which is daily growing in favour, should not neglect the opportunity now afforded for securing a delightful residence in the most salubrious and romantic situation on the Parramatta River, with a regular communication with the city.
Plan and sketch of the property on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

VILLAGE OF CANTERBURY.

CAPITAL 60 ACRE FARM situated about three miles from Canterbury, on the new line of road to SALT PAN CREEK, together with a substantial HOMESTEAD and other improvements; large orchard, &c.

Title, unquestionable.—The deeds may be inspected at the Office of the auctioneers.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mr. J. Quinlivan to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 26th October, at 11 o'clock,
A choice farm, containing by grant 60 acres, more or less, situated in the parish of St. George, on the new line of road to Salt-pan Creek, about 3 miles from Canterbury (scarcely 1 mile beyond West's public-house), and bounded by Mr. Welsh's property. The improvements are substantial; they comprise a comfortable verandah cottage, built of hardwood weatherboards, bricknogged, containing six rooms, with detached kitchen of two rooms, large barn, two-stalled stable, &c.
About 3 acres of the land is planted with choice and hardy fruit trees now in full bearing, and 15 acres is cleared and fit to be cropped. The remainder of the land is well timbered, and of excellent quality, and the whole property is securely fenced.

☞ This is a capital opportunity for obtaining a choice little agricultural property in good order, and on which a very large amount of money has been expended; and parties looking out for an eligible investment are recommended to inspect this farm prior to the sale, as the proprietor is about removing into the country, and his instructions are to sell to the highest bidder, on the date above-mentioned.
Terms at sale.

UNRESERVED SALE.

To close the Partnership Account of the late firm of Messrs. Hendricks and Jacobs.

TOWN OF BRAIDWOOD.
VALUABLE AND EXTENSIVE FREEHOLD PROPERTY.
BOOK DEBTS, &c.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 26th October, at 11 o'clock,
The following properties, sold in order to close the partnership account of Messrs. Hendricks and Jacobs.
LOT 1.—A substantial stone building, known as the PRINCE OF WALES, situate in M'Kellar-street, Braidwood, on land containing 1 acre.
The house contains eleven rooms, with yard, and well of good water, fitted with double action pump; also, substantial out-offices, comprising stone-built kitchen, with large oven and fire-place; a store-room, a four-stall stable and coach-house, with spacious loft.
Part of the land is laid out as a garden, stocked with choice fruit trees, and well enclosed with paling fence. Adjoining the latter is a slab house, containing five rooms, with tannery, sheds, and pits; and at the rear there is a creek of never-failing water.
With this lot will be sold all the unexpired residue (about 4½ years) of a term of 21 years in 918 acres in the parish of Percy, county of St. Vincent, being lot 45 and part of lot 46 of the Church and School Lands at Braidwood, subject to a nominal ground rent of £18 per annum, but which is now sub-let for the unexpired term, for £97 per annum; the purchaser will, therefore, receive the difference between these rentals and, in addition, enjoy the right of grazing six horses and of making bricks, which are reserved to the vendors in one of the sub-leases.
LOT 2.—Two parcels of land, being allotments 10 and 11 of section 3, containing 2 roods each, situated in M'Kellar and Elrington streets, having a frontage of 10 chains to M'Kellar-street, by 1 chain to Elrington-street, and 1 chain to Wallace-street.
LOT 3.—All the remaining book debts of the above firm, amounting to the sum of £1330 6s. 1d., as per schedule, which may be inspected on application at the Rooms.
TERMS.
For lots 1 and 2, half cash, residue may remain (for not exceeding 2 years) at 8 per cent., secured on mortgage of the property.
For lot 3 (the book debts), cash in full on fall of the hammer.

SUSSEX-STREET,
CITY OF SYDNEY.

LARGE VALUABLE BLOCK OF LAND on the east side of Sussex-street, near Market-street, immediately opposite Mr. TAYLOR'S TIMBER YARD and the LABOUR-IN-VAIN public-house.

In one or three Lots, to suit purchasers.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 2nd November, at 11 o'clock,
All that parcel of land, being lot 6 of section 22 of the city subdivision, bounded on the west by SUSSEX-STREET 68 FEET, on the south by a line 125 FEET, on the east by a line 70 FEET, and on the north by a line 123 FEET.
☞ This fine block of city land will be sold in ONE LOT as above, or as sub-divided into THREE LOTS, each having a frontage of 20 feet to Sussex-street, with a depth of about 120 feet, with gateway and back entrance from the street.
The position is one of the best in this main crowded thoroughfare; close to the Market, Baltic, Albion, and other well known wharves; also, in the very centre of the business portion of the street.
Attention is directed to the unusual depth of the land, which renders it available for a timber yard, or for any business where large back premises are indispensable.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

THIS DAY, Monday.

Engravings. Engravings. Engravings.
109 Engravings.

To Printsellers, Stationers, Picture Dealers, and others.

STOKES, CRAIG, and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street North, at 11 o'clock prompt, THIS DAY, Monday,
17 engravings, Edinburgh by Moonlight
34 ditto, Prince Albert
17 ditto, John Calvin
7 ditto, Lord Macaulay
16 ditto, Shakespere
18 ditto, Martin Luther.
Without reserve.
Terms, cash.

Highly Important
To Builders
To Contractors and others.

Marble Chimney-pieces
Marble Chimney-pieces
Marble Chimney-pieces
Register Stoves
Register Stoves.

MONDAY, October 26th.

24 Marble Chimney-pieces
12 Register Stoves.

STOKES, CRAIG, and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street North, at 11 o'clock prompt, THIS DAY, October 26th,
The following very superior lot of marble chimney-pieces—
1—2 8-inch piers, vein marble chimney-pieces, 3 feet x 3 feet
2—2 8-inch piers, vein marble chimney-pieces, with caps and keepings
3—2 10-inch piers (with leaf and trusses)
4—2 12-inch piers (with leaf and trusses)
5—1 first quality vein (pillared outground)
6—2 12-inch, arched and panelled
7—2 12-inch piers, best statuary, carved trusses, and 14 inch moulded shelves
8—1 12-inch, statuary, carved trusses and shelves
9—4 10-inch, statuary (with caps)
10—1 10-inch piers, statuary, with gothic truss
10—2 10-inch piers, statuary, with moulded trusses
11—1 best statuary, with carved spandrills, pilasters, and trusses
12—1 Elizabethan, panelled and moulded, with carved key stone
13 rich trusses, arched panels, &c., &c. Also,
6 fitted register stoves
1 fitted 36-inch black Berlin (bright bead)
1 fitted 36-inch black Berlin (bright bead)
1 fitted 38-inch black Berlin (bright bead)
1 fitted 38-inch black Berlin (ormolu bead)
2 fitted 38-inch x 38-inch black Berlin (ormolu bead)
36 blankets, &c.
The auctioneers would beg to call the special attention of buyers to the above superb lot of marble chimney-pieces, just landed out of the Woolloomooloo, and beg to intimate that the same are now on view at their Rooms, Pitt-street North.
Terms at sale.

Tobacco.

For Unreserved Auction Sale,
On MONDAY, 26th October,
At the Australian Bond.

To Tobacconists, Wholesale Grocers, Shippers, and others.

Negrohead Tobacco
Cavendish ditto.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the Australian Bond, THIS MORNING, at half-past 10,
The following parcels of tobacco, guaranteed to be for positively unreserved sale, to close an account,
K 723— 3 cases cavendish, National
B 699— 3 ditto ditto Shaw's Southern
W 740— 1 ditto ½ lb. lumps, Thistle
B 859— 4 ditto ditto, ditto
F 938—17 ditto ditto, Northern leaf
T 760—2½ tierce negrohead, Emu.
Terms at sale.

Ale and Porter.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Netherby, from London.
Damaged by sea water.

TUESDAY, 27th October.

First lot to be offered.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on TUESDAY, at 11,
Ex Netherby,
28 casks Allsopp's ale, each 4 dozen, quarts
13 ditto ditto, each 8 dozen, pints
14 ditto Barclay's porter, ditto ditto
28 ditto ditto, each 4 dozen, quarts.
All more or less damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

North Wilts Cheese.

TUESDAY, 27th October.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on TUESDAY, at 11,
20 cases prime North Wilts cheese.
Terms at sale.

Compton's Provisions.

TUESDAY, 27th October.

Ex Netherby.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on TUESDAY, at 11,
10 cases Compton's prime hams
10 ditto ditto middle bacon
15 ditto ditto North Wilts cheese.
Terms at sale.

New Season Congous.
Cargo of the Emma and Mathilde.

THURSDAY, 29th October.
Chests, Half-chests, and Boxes of the favourite B and Co. mark.
1272 Chests
3895 Half-chests
2670 Boxes
of various qualities, ranging from good ordinary Congou to the finest Kaisow.

Preliminary Notice.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. Brown and Co. to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on THURSDAY, at 11,
The entire cargo of new congou teas ex Emma and Mathilde, comprising B and Co. over L and Co. in diamond F under,
1272 chests
3875 half-chests
2670 boxes
The auctioneers beg to assure the trade in Sydney, country buyers, shippers, and others, that this cargo fully sustains the reputation of Messrs. Brown and Co. for importing none but first-class and suitable teas. The cargoes of the Emma and Mathilde comprise a large variety from good ordinary to the finest Kaisow congou, and buyers will be afforded every opportunity of judging of their suitability to their wants, samples being obtainable at the rooms of the auctioneers during the week.
The sale will be entirely without reserve.
Terms at sale.

Kauri Pine.
Cargo of the Brilliant, from Kaipara.

Kauri Pine Boards
Ditto Deck Plank
Ditto Scantling
Ditto Battens
On Circular Quay, East side.

THURSDAY, 29th October.

To Timber Merchants, Builders, Contractors, Buyers for Shipment to neighbouring colonies, &c.
For Unreserved Sale.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have received instructions from A. S. Webster, Esq., to sell by auction, on Circular Quay (east side), on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 3,
The cargo of Kauri pine timber now landing ex Brilliant, viz.:—
BOARDS.
1631 Kauri pine boards, 1 inch, 14 to 18 inches wide, 12 to 20 feet long
37 ditto ditto, 1½ inch, 14 to 18 inches wide, 12 to 14 feet long
500 ditto ditto, ⅞ inch, 9 inches wide, 12 to 16 feet long
291 pieces deck plank, 2 inches, 9 to 18 inches wide, 10 to 22 feet long
190 battens, containing 845 feet.
SAWN TIMBER.
398 pieces, 6 x 2, 10 to 20 feet long
241 ditto, 4 x 3, 12 to 16 feet long
24 ditto, 6 x 3, 18 feet long
Total, 60,193 feet.
This is a fine lot of selected Kauri pine, and, being ordered expressly to suit the wants of the trade, will be found on inspection to be all that is required to replenish stocks or enable them to execute orders.
Terms at sale.

Hobart Town Hardwood.

TUESDAY, October 27th.

To Timber Merchants, Builders, Contractors, Shippers, and others.
On Market Wharf.
Ex Highlander.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, on Market Wharf, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 3,
The cargo of the Highlander, from Hobart Town, comprising
TIMBER.
633 pieces hardwood scantling, 6 x 3
30 ditto ditto, 5 x 3
408 ditto ditto, 4 x 3
18 ditto ditto, 7 x 3
74 ditto ditto, 6 x 2
28 ditto ditto, 6 x 4
64 ditto quartering, 4 x 4
5347 feet 1-inch boards, 9 to 15 feet.
PALINGS.
580 broad box palings, 6 feet
525 ditto ditto, 5 feet, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Oilmen's Stores
Groceries
Provisions.

TUESDAY, 27th October.

To Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Country Storekeepers, and others.
Attractive unreserved Sale of New Goods, prior to the departure of the Mail.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on TUESDAY, at 11,
20 cases Coward's decanter salad oil
1 ditto Epps' homœopathic cocoa
5 ditto Fry's soluble chocolate
50 ditto Hill and Co.'s assorted bottled fruits
15 ditto ditto half-pint sauces
20 ditto ditto quart vinegar
50 ditto ditto pint pickles
10 ditto ditto West India pickles
20 ditto ditto salad oil, half-pint and pint
20 kegs bi-carbonate soda
10 ditto Epsom salts
20 cases North Wilts cheese
10 ditto prime Belfast hams
5 ditto Sultana raisins
10 ditto figs, in boxes
200 boxes sperm candles
100 Kemp's oysters, 1 lb. cans
10 bales grocers' paper
15 cases Morton's milk, in tins
100 ditto Feast's pint pickles
10 ditto Coward's capers
20 ditto ditto mustard, 1 lb and ½ lb. bottles
30 barrels Scotch oatmeal
25 cases Lipscombe's jams.
Terms at sale

Oilmen's Stores.
Invoice from Hill and Co., late Hill and Ledger.

TUESDAY, 27th October.

A new shipment, just landing.
To Grocers, Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.

Hill and Co.'s assorted Pint Pickles
Ditto ditto Quart ditto
Ditto ditto Half-pint Salad Oil
Ditto ditto Pint ditto ditto
Ditto ditto Quart Crown Table Vinegar
Ditto ditto Pint ditto ditto
Ditto ditto Black Currants
Ditto ditto Bottled Fruits, assorted
Ditto ditto Pint French Olives.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on TUESDAY, at 11,
Ex Glengairn,
490 cases oilmen's stores, as above.
Terms at sale.

Oilmen's Stores.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Glengairn, from London.

TUESDAY, 27th October.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on TUESDAY, at 11,
M—8 cases Hill and Co.'s pint pickles, 3 dozen
3 ditto ditto quart vinegar, 3 ditto
10 ditto ditto pint ditto, 3 ditto
45 ditto ditto bottled fruits, 3 ditto
3 ditto ditto salad oil, 3 ditto
10 ditto ditto half-pint sauces, 6 ditto.
Terms, cash.

Wines, Spirits, Ale, Porter.
In the Assigned Estate of Messrs. J. G. Waller and Co,
On the Premises, Wynyard-square.
WEDNESDAY, 28th October.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Publicans, Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.
Attractive Unreserved Sale.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have received instructions from the trustees in the assigned estate of Messrs. J. G. Waller and Co. to sell by auction, at the Stores, Wynyard-square, on WEDNESDAY, at 11,
The whole of Messrs. J. G. Waller and Co.'s immense stock of choice wines, spirits, ale and porter, in bottle and bulk, liqueurs, &c.
For positive unreserved sale, in lots to suit the trade.
A lunch will be provided.
A detailed list will shortly appear.
Terms at sale.

Annual Carriage Sale.
At the Coach Factory of Mr. Robertson, 489, Pitt-street South.

MONDAY, 2nd November.

To Coachbuilders, Tradesmen, Cab Proprietors, Milkmen, Buyers for the interior, and others.

Unreserved Clearance Sale.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed by Mr. John Robertson to sell by auction, on his premises, 489, Pitt-street South, MONDAY AFTERNOON, 2nd November, at half-past 2 sharp,
The whole of his stock of colonial-made vehicles, of every kind, comprising
Barouches — Whitechapel carts
Broughams — Milk carts
Phaetons — Grocers' and bakers' ditto
Sociables — Butchers' ditto
Dogcarts, 2 and 4 wheel — Spring carts
Newport Pagnel carts — Waggons
Safety cabs — Buggies.
Also the recently imported stock of coach and saddlers' ironmongery, double and single harness, &c.
American timber
Stocks, spokes and felloes, for buggy wheels, &c.
Terms at sale.

Macleay River Maize.
Eggs.
Tallow Staves.
The Cargo of the Jessie, from Macleay River.
For Sale on the Albion Wharf.

MONDAY MORNING.

To Corn Dealers, Shippers, and others.

MR. W. DEAN is instructed by Mr. H. T. N. Tozer to sell by auction, on the Albion Wharf, THIS DAY, 26th October, at half-past 10 o'clock,
The cargo of the Jessie from M'Leay River.
S— 53 bags maize
W— 41 ditto ditto
S.1.— 21 ditto ditto
C— 17 ditto ditto
W— 34 ditto ditto
R— 28 ditto ditto
B—125 ditto ditto
G— 20 ditto ditto
B.1.— 25 ditto ditto
C.1— 31 ditto ditto
S.2— 29 ditto ditto
Total 424 bags
Each bag 224 lbs. net.
About 220 dozen eggs
About 2000 tallow staves.
Terms at sale.

Fore-and-aft SCHOONER,
41 Tons Register.

For Sale by Auction on WEDNESDAY next.
First lot to be offered.

MR. W. DEAN is instructed to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on WEDNESDAY, 28th October, at 11 o'clock prompt,
A new fore-and-aft schooner (12 months old), 41 tons register, well built; is coppered, is well found in every respect, has 2 suits sails (1 new), is now in ballast, with stores, &c., on board ready for sea; her draught of water is light, and she is well worth the attention of persons engaged in the coasting or island trade.
She is now lying at Messrs. Holy and Harper's dock, near the Gas Company's Wharf, where she may be inspected.
Inventory may be seen, and further particulars obtained, at the Rooms of the Auctioneer.
Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Vimeira, ——, master, from London.
More or less damaged by sea water.

Day of Sale, TUESDAY, 27th October.

MR. W. DEAN has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 27th October, at half-past 10 o'clock prompt,
G & T in diamond,
238—10 pieces 8-4 grey, slightly damaged
539— 6 ditto cotton tick, ditto
540— 6 ditto ditto, ditto
541—12 ditto union, ditto
Canvas and tarpauling.
116—31 pieces 3-4 lenoes
117—16 ditto chene mohair
118—16 ditto ditto
119—14 ditto super ditto
120—14 ditto ditto ditto
121—15 ditto ditto ditto
122—18 ditto striped ditto
123—18 ditto ditto ditto.
Cases and tin.
Terms, cash.

Day of Sale, TUESDAY, 27th October.

Important to Warehousemen, Drapers, Storekeepers, and others.

Extensive Unreserved Clearance Sale of One Hundred whole and broken Packages Seasonable Drapery, Slops, &c., by order of the Consignees.
To close various consignments.

MR. W. DEAN has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 27th October, at half-past 10 o'clock sharp,
One hundred packages general drapery, slops, &c.
Without the slightest reserve.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Groceries, Rice, Sugar, Tea, Oilmen's Stores. &c.

Auction Sale, WEDNESDAY, 28th October.

MR. W. DEAN will sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and Connell streets, on WEDNESDAY, 28th October, at 11 o'clock,
Parcels of groceries, sugars, Patna rice, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Boots and Shoes.
Homan's, Bostock's, and Delaney's Manufacture.
One Hundred and Thirty Trunks.

Auction Sale, THURSDAY, 29th October.

MR. W. DEAN has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 29th October, at 11 o'clock,
130 trunks boots and shoes, Bostock's, Homan's, and Delaney's manufacture, just landed.
Terms at sale.

To General Dealers, Ironmongers, Perfumers, Tobacconists, &c.
Day of Sale, TUESDAY, 27th October.

F. E. RISHWORTH has received instructions from Mr. J. Frey (who is leaving for the country), to sell by public auction, on his premises, No. 145, Lower George-street, opposite the Queen's Wharf, on TUESDAY, 27th October, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his stock-in-trade, consisting of
Ironmongery, holloware, cutlery, tinware
Stationery, cigars, pipes, brushware
Perfumery, fancy goods, office clock
Fishing tackle, and large quantity of superior gut.
Also glass show cases, of every description
Counter and fixtures, &c.
Terms, cash.

On TUESDAY, October 27th, at 11 o'clock,
At No. 151, Macquarie-street North (late the Speaker's Residence),
Superior Household Furniture and Effects.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions from Mrs. Maurice Felton, to sell by auction, at No. 151, Macquarie-street North, on TUESDAY, October 27th, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of her valuable household furniture and effects, consisting of
Dining and drawing room furniture
Elegant satin damask curtains
Brilliant-toned pianoforte
Bedroom furniture
Carpets, oilcloth, ornaments, vases
Kitchen utensils, and sundries.
Terms, cash.

At the Old Bank of Australasia.
On TUESDAY AFTERNOON, October 27, at 3 o'clock.

At the request of numerous gentlemen whose business and official engagements prevent their attending the usual morning sale.
A Gentleman's Library,
Comprising a large and valuable collection of Works in the various departments of Science, History, Politics, Biography, Travels, and Fiction.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, 239, George-street, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, October 27, at 3 o'clock,
The above really extensive and well selected collection of standard and popular works.
Terms, cash.

On WEDNESDAY, October 28th, at half-past 10 o'clock,
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

On account of whom it may concern.
Damaged by sea water.

5 dozen Mahogany Cane-seated Chairs.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, October 28th, at half-past 10 o'clock,
The above.
Terms, cash.

On WEDNESDAY, October 28th, at 11 o'clock,
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

Superior Household Furniture and Effects.

☞ By order of the trustees in an assigned estate.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, October 28th, at 11 o'clock,
A quantity of household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.
On THURSDAY, October 29, at 11 o'clock,
At Glenrock, near Darling Point.

Superior Household Furniture
Pair Thoroughbred Dark Chesnut Horses
Handsome bay Dogcart Horse
Mail Phaeton, with pole and drag, &c.
Carriage, Dogcart, Silver-mounted Harness
Grand Piano, by Broadwood
Fancy Poultry, Aviary, Pigeons, &c.
Full particulars of which will shortly be published.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions from John de V. Lamb, Esq., to sell by auction, at his residence, Glenrock, near Darling Point,
The whole of his valuable household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.
Catalogues will be speedily issued.

THIS DAY, Monday, 26th October, 1863.

Assorted Tinware
Assorted Tinware
Assorted Tinware.
To Ironmongers, Tinmen, Country Buyers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, Monday, 26th October, 1863, at 11 o'clock precisely,
3 packages of assorted tinware, viz,
Basons, colanders, coffee pots, round baking dishes, teapots, round dishes, oil bottles, milk dishes, pint pots, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

MONDAY next, 26th October, 1863.

Just landed ex Vimeira.
Carved Ivory Goods
Bone Brushware
Ivory and Bone Toys
Ladies' Companions
Crucifixes
Ebony and Boxwood Backgammon Men
Toy Tools, &c.

To Fancy Warehousemen
To Proprietors of Fancy Bazaars, and
The Trade generally.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY next, 26th October, 1863, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Invoices of the undermentioned goods, viz.—
One case ladies' companions, carved neck chains, &c.
Two cases bone toys, comprising hammer rattles, gum rattles, gum rings, knitting pins, humming tops, &c.
One case fine brushware and backgammon men
One case boxing gloves and leather goods
One case toy tools—hammers, hatchets, &c.
Terms at sale.

MONDAY, 26th October, 1863.

Pocket Cutlery
E. P. Ware.

To Cutlers, Furnishing Ironmongers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 26th October, 1863, at 11 o'clock precisely,
2 cases pocket cutlery, and E. P. ware, consisting of
2-blade stag handles, castrating and sporting knives, penknives
E.P. table, dessert, and teaspoons
Table and dessert forks, of superior style and quality.
Terms at sale.

MONDAY, 26th October, 1863.

Counting-house Slate
Ship's Log ditto
School ditto.
⁂ Various Dimensions.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 26th October, 1863, at 11 o'clock precisely,
10 cases slates, comprising
Counting-house, ship's log, and school slates.
Terms, cash.

TUESDAY, 27th October, 1863.

Household Furniture and Effects.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY, 27th October, 1863, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,
Tables, chairs, candelabras, glassware, ornaments, wash-stands, toilette glass, with marble slab; fender and irons, toilet sets, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

TUESDAY, 27th October, 1863.

Auction Sale of Tobacco.
Argyle Bonded Stores, Argyle-street.

To Tobacco Merchants
To Tobacconists
To Wholesale and Retail Grocers.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at the Argyle Bonded Stores, Argyle-street, on TUESDAY, 27th October, 1863, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The undermentioned parcels of tobacco, viz.:—
1 half-tierce negrohead, Lion
1 case ditto, "Rose Twist," the only package in bond
10 quarter-tierces negrohead, guaranteed Southern make
4 cases of the celebrated "Pippin" aromatic half-pound, in 20 lb. boxes, the only parcel in the market, slightly damaged
28 boxes tens, various brands
4 cases imperial half-pounds, in boxes of 10 lbs. (2 cases duty paid).
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 28th October, 1863.

☞ Marble Mantel-pieces
Marble Mantel-pieces
Marble Mantel-pieces.
⁂ Arched, Dove, Plain, &c.
Important
To Contractors
To Builders
To Marble Masons
To Parties Building, and
The Trade generally.

JOHN G. COHEN has been favoured with instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 28th October, 1863, at 11 o'clock precisely,
60 elegant marble mantel-pieces, the latest designs.
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 28th October, 1863.

Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, &c.
To Grocers, Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 28th October, 1863, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Invoices of groceries, oilmen's stores, provisions, &c.
Further particulars will be published.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 30th October, 1863.

Gilt Carved Chimney Glasses.
Cheval and Dressing Glasses.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, 30th October, 1863, at 11 o'clock precisely,
15 packages of above.
Term at sale.

In the Trust Estate of Rossiter and Lazarus.
☞ Third portion of the Stock in the above Estate, and comprising all the recent shipments of Summer Goods, ex
Maria Hay
Isle of the South
Arab Steed
T. D. Marshall
Vimeira.

Three Days' Sale,
TUESDAY, October 27th
WEDNESDAY, October 28th
THURSDAY, October 29th.

MR. JACOB LAZARUS has been favoured with instructions from the trustees in the estate of Rossiter and Lazarus to sell by auction, at his Rooms, on the above days, at 11 o'clock,
The undermentioned splendid portion of the stock, comprising
Black and coloured glaces
Rich dress materials
9-8 light ground prints
9-8 black and white ditto
Coloured and saxony flannels
Black and coloured velvets
Brilliant and alpacca skirts
Nursery and linen diapers
Linen damasks
Rough and dressed hollands
4-4 fine Irish linens
4-4 Forfars
10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 marsala quilts
5-8 and 7-8 lawn handkerchiefs
Twill and printed corahs
Ladies' white coutille and German stays
Ladies' underclothing
Jaconet, Swiss, and tape checks
Mosquito and curtain nets
Ladies' white and fancy hosiery
Black and coloured ribbon velvets
Haberdashery, pins, whalebone
Black and coloured regent and tom thumb ties
Indiarubber and cotton braces
Crimean and llama shirts
Ladies' new style straw hats
Infants' cashmere cloaks and hoods, &c., &c.
⁂ The auctioneer invites the especial attention of the trade to this important sale. It comprises the larger portion of the extensive stock, and will be for positive bona fide sale.
The sale will commence each day at 11 o'clock, and be continued throughout the day.

Superfine Spring Clothing
Superfine Spring Clothing
Superfine Spring Clothing.
☞ In the Trust Estate of Rossiter and Lazarus.

TUESDAY, October 27th
WEDNESDAY, October 28th.

Just landed ex T. D. Marshall.

MR. JACOB LAZARUS has been favoured with instructions from the trustees in the above estate to sell by auction, at his Rooms, on the above days, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Sixty packages of new Spring clothing, comprising
Gents' light tweed trousers, lap seams, pegtops
Ditto hair line doe ditto
Ditto West of England ditto
Ditto fine black ditto
Heavy millers' mole trousers
Boys' and youths' ditto ditto
Ditto ditto fancy tweed ditto
Gents' light angola and tweed suits
Ditto ditto ditto vests
Ditto ditto black cloth ditto
Ditto black lustre sacs and Palmerstons
Boys' and youths' ditto ditto,
Terms, liberal.
⁂ These goods were indented for expressly to style and cut, and are well worthy the attention of the retail clothiers, tailors, &c.

Preliminary Notice.

Groceries
Oilmen's Stores
Mauritius Sugars
Potts' No. 24 Vinegar
Fancy Biscuits
Kent Hops
Currants
Muscatel Raisins
Bass' No. 3 Ale, &c., &c.

To Grocers
To Storekeepers
To Country Buyers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, on an early day,
Several parcels of the above.
Further particulars in a future issue.

Boots and Shoes.

120 Trunks.
From the celebrated Manufacturers
Turner, Brothers, H. A. Hyde and Co.
Now landing ex Vimeira,
A splendid assortment.

To Boot and Shoe Makers
To Country Buyers
To Shippers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, 273, George-street, on THIS DAY, 26th October, at 11 o'clock prompt,
120 trunks new and seasonable boots and shoes, now landing ex Vimeira, comprising
Men's enamelled napoleons, pegged
Ditto French calf wellingtons, bevels
Ditto stout ditto, mid.
Ditto stout ditto ditto
Ditto French calf ditto, short bevels
Ditto kid elastic patent vamps
Ditto ditto ditto goloshed
Ditto ditto patent vamps, fancy button
Ditto ditto calf goloshed
Ditto memel elastic sides, calf goloshed
Ditto kid ditto ditto, bevel
1-5 memel elastic sides, pegged
1-5 kid ditto, patent goloshed
1-5 memel ditto, calf goloshed, pegged
Men's kip bluchers, pegged
Ditto calf ditto
Women's coloured French cashmere E.S., pps.
Ditto ditto ditto, sewed rounds
Ditto bronze E.S., false buttons, M.H.
Ditto coloured French cashmere E.S., M.H
Ditto black ditto
Ditto memel balmorals, M.H., pps., rivets
2-5 coloured leather balmorals
Men's and women's margate slippers, lined red
Women's bronze sensations, M.H., pps.
6-9 coloured cashmere E.S., false buttons
10-13 leather balmorals, rivets, M.H.
10-13 coloured French E.S., false buttons
10-13 kid and bronze false buttons, M.H.
Boys' 1-5 calf bluchers, pegged
Ditto 1-5 kip ditto, ditto
Ditto 10-13 calf ditto, ditto.
Terms at sale.

Surplus Stores
Emigrants' Fittings, &c., &c.
Ex Peerless.

For Sale by Auction, on MONDAY AFTERNOON, 26th instant, on Campbell's Wharf, Lower George-street,

To Grocers
To Millers
To Bakers
To Dealers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, on Campbell's Wharf, THIS AFTERNOON, 26th instant, at half-past 2 o'clock prompt,
Ex Peerless,
Surplus stores, viz.—
47 barrels flour
51 ditto bread
11 ditto split peas
17 ditto oatmeal
7 bags Carolina rice
15 tins preserved potatoes
8 casks preserved beef, each 64, 6 lb. tins
5 casks mixed pickles
1 cask desiccated milk
18 jars lime juice, each 5 gallons
2 casks whole pepper
3 chests congou tea
10 casks loaf sugar
5 barrels currants
2 casks molasses
10 casks prime Irish pork
10 ditto ditto mess beef
6 ditto salt suet
Jars cholride lime disinfecting fluid
Lanterns
Kids
Buckets
Tubs
Lead-lined troughs
Old lead
Water closets
Filters
Casks fine salt
Baths
Preserved vegetables
Medicine chest. Also,
Emigrant's fittings.
Terms, cash.

Positively Unreserved Sale.

On MONDAY, 26th instant.
At 11 o'clock.
Stock of a Retail Grocer—Horse, Harness, Spring-Cart, Weighing Machine, Fixtures, Household Furniture, &c.

MR. JAMES GORDON (late of the firm of Messrs. Alexander Moore and Company) has been favoured with instructions from the proprietor to sell by public auction, on the premises, Upper Paddington, near the Post Office, THIS DAY, the 26th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the stock of a retail grocer—oilmen's stores, &c, comprising every article in the trade; also, Horse, spring-cart, and harness, weighing machine, fixtures, canisters, household furniture, &c.
Terms, cash.
Office, 53, Burton-street.

Clearing-out Sale.

To be Sold at Auction, on THURSDAY, the 29th October next, at Leppington, midway between Campbelltown and Liverpool, and 3 miles from the Macquarie Fields Station.

MR. BERESFORD has received instructions from Mrs. Cordeaux, who has let the estate, and gives possession on the 1st November, to sell
All her
Furniture
Milch cows and young stock
Horses, carriages, &c., &c.
As this is an unreserved sale, the terms are cash, and, on account of the numerous lots, the sale will commence
In the yards, at 10 o'clock; first lot, the Hay.
Furniture at 11 o'clock.
Cattle, horses, &c., at 2 p.m.
Delivery will be given on Friday morning. Refreshments provided.
The auctioneer begs to state that the cattle have all been bred on the estate, and have never been diseased.

TUESDAY, 8th December, at 2 o'clock.

Sheep and Cattle Station.

DRIVER, MACLEAN, and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. Lockhart and Dalzell to sell by auction, in the Long Room, Provincial Hotel, Dunedin, on TUESDAY, 8th December, at 2 o'clock,
THE CENTRE HILL STATION,
Situated on the New River,
Province of Southland,
10 YEARS OF THE LEASE UNEXPIRED,
Comprising an area of 40,000 acres of first-class undulating, well grassed and timbered country, permanently watered with good natural boundaries, and has proved healthy and well adapted for either sheep or cattle.
The best mob of provincial bred cattle ever sold in this market were fattened upon this run.
Together with
6500 first-class well-bred sheep
Of which are
2075 ewes, full mouthed
375 ewes, 6-tooth
825 ewes, 4-tooth
825 ewes, 2-tooth
450 wethers, 4-tooth
450 wethers, 2-tooth
1500 lambs, 4 months to 7 months old
——
6500
——
21 head quiet dairy cattle, all over 6 months old
27 horses, casting of heavy draught mares and geldings, and
1 Clydesdale entire horse, 6 years old.
IMPROVEMENTS
Consist of a substantial and comfortable homestead, garden, &c., &c., complete; also,
3 out-station huts
Sheep yards, capable of holding 5000 sheep
Wool shed, built of sawn timber, with iron roof
Stock yards, capable of holding 500 head of cattle
In fact every requisite for working a large station.
The station is in good working order, and stock in fine condition.
For further particulars, terms, &c., apply to DRIVER, MACLEAN, and CO., Dunedin.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales,
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 20th October, 1863.

Adjourned Sale, from the 7th instant.
W. G. A. FITHARDINGE v. THOMAS POTTER.

BY VIRTUE of the authority given by the Act of Council 5 Victoria, No. 9, the SHERIFF will cause to be sold by public auction, at noon, at the Commercial Hotel, King-street, Sydney, MONDAY, the 26th October instant (unless this execution be previously satisfied), all the right, title, and interest of the abovenamed defendant, Thomas Potter, of and in the equity of redemption in an allotment of land in the parish of Botany, county of Cumberland, and colony of New South Wales, called Lot 12 in plan of the estate by Mr. Armstrong, and containing 2 acres and 19 perches, more or less, as described in the advertisement in the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, of Wednesday, the 7th October instant.

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THE LAWYER: HIS CHARACTER AND RULE OF HOLY LIFE. (After the manner of George Herbert's "Country Parson.")

By Edward O'Brien, Barrister-at-Law.

"So natural is the union of religion with justice, that we may boldly deem there is neither where both are not. For how should they be unfeignedly just whom religion doth not call to be such; or they religious, which are not found such by the proof of their just actions? If they which employ their labour and travail about the public administration of justice follow it only as a trade, with an unquenchable and unconscionable thirst of gain, being not in heart persuaded that justice is God's own work, and themselves His agents in this business,—the sentence of right God's own verdict, and themselves His priests to deliver it,—formalities of justice do but serve to smother right; and that which was necessarily ordained for the common good is, through shameful abuse, made the cause of common misery."—Hooker's *Ecclesiastical Polity*, book v. c. 1.

Introduction.

The author of the following work was the late Edward O'Brien, third son of the late Sir Edward O'Brien, of Dromoland. He was born in the year 1808. After taking his degree at Trinity College, Cambridge, he became a member of the Irish Bar. He died in 1840 of a fever caught in consequence of his exertions in behalf of some religious and charitable societies established in Dublin; exertions which, when added to his professional pursuits, were more than his strength was equal to.

In the composition of this book the author had no thoughts of fame, or what is called literary success. His impulse was simply the love of justice; his only motive was the desire to assist others in the performance of their duty.

I can truly affirm of this treatise that it is a sincere book. It came from the heart of its author, and embodies his most solemn convictions. A book so written is as the very soul of a man conversing with his fellow-men: recording for their benefit the best thoughts of his best hours; presenting them in a brief space, with principles, the sifted and select result of all his studies, meditations, and experiences; counselling them, exhorting them; witnessing for what he has known of truth; and putting it forth with his prayers that it may serve to the need of his brethren. Such a work, if read at all, should be read with attention and respect; unless we approach it in an ingenuous spirit, willing to understand before we criticise, deeming it possible that the objections which presented themselves to our minds so readily may have occurred to the author also, and been for good reasons put aside; desiring to stand, at least for the time, on the spot which he occupied, and contemplate the subject from his point of view: if we do not possess this small measure of self-command and philosophical docility then there does not exist between our mind and that of the writer such a degree of moral conformity as is necessary for the appreciation of his work. We shall, in such a case, do ourselves least injury, and our monitor least injustice, by leaving his book unread.

I have offered this caution, because, at the present day, books are often put forth in a trifling or mercenary spirit; and are, therefore, as petulantly condemned as they were corruptly written. The present work is particularly obnoxious to rash judgments, because it assails popular prejudices; and it can no longer be defended by him whose vigorous intellect might at a later time have further supported his present argument; whose consistent and upright conduct as a lawyer would have proved the best vindication of his principles. It deserves, however, a candid consideration. It is the gift, alas! the legacy, of one who did not write a single line without deep reflection and a worthy intention.

From his earliest years, my lamented friend was remarkable for a scrupulous regard to justice. I have never known another person so entirely conscientious. On all occasions his first desire was to know what ought to be done, and do it. The great and invisible things which belong to Truth, Justice, and Mercy seemed with him ever present. On the other hand, the ordinary objects of selfish ambition appeared to him fantastic and unreal. It is not uncommon to meet men who inquire, as metaphysicians, into the first principles of Right and Wrong; but he followed Justice into its minutest details: he believed the broken bread of Justice to be the food of all social life, and reverently gathered up its very crumbs; nothing seemed to him trivial in which conscience had a part. While his faith was thus strong, he was, from natural disposition, and from habits of philosophical inquiry, unusually sceptical as to matters of the mere understanding. Those who remember his extreme caution will not be tempted to think that on so important a subject he had rushed precipitately into a system of his own.

His religious convictions were profound: he knew that moral principles have their root in divine truths, and can only be realised through aid from above. This will account for the Christian tone that pervades his work; indeed, but for these convictions I do not know whether it would ever have been written. Justice is found rather of upbraiding than assisting. It was Christian zeal and Christian charity which inspired him with an unceasing desire to maintain what he believed to be the cause of truth. In particular he was anxious to assist those young men of his own profession who, with views in the main honourable, and average clearness of mind, are yet unequal to contend against the favourite corruption of the time, supported as it is, not only by personal interest, but by a very large number of specious sophisms offered to their choice, as well as a considerable weight of pretended authority and modern tradition.

His religion was eminently practical in the true sense of the word. It was his habit to observe the influence of Christian principles as applied to the common detail of life. He disliked religious controversy; and occult dogmas, he thought, were to be believed in faithfully, not scrutinised impertinently. He loved the reflected light of Christian truth; and remembered that if we fix a direct gaze too long upon the sun our eyes are dimmed and we walk in the dark. He meditated often on that text, "*Thy Word is a lantern unto my feet,*" and appeared to discover a spirituality in obedience which escapes the penetration of mere speculative religionists. The consequence was such as might be expected. The professions, indeed, all occupations by which men live, and which are permanent elements in society, seemed to him delivered from the secular character that belongs to them naturally. He did not consider the Christian commonwealth as consisting of statesmen, lawyers, physicians, farmers, and other classes of men, who, besides their social avocations, possess religious opinions: rather he viewed it as *a body of Christians who are led providentially to certain outward pursuits; who undertake them on Christian conditions; who speak sincerely in naming each such pursuit a "calling" (" the state of life to which it hath pleased God to call me"); and who regard it not chiefly as a means of selfish advancement, but as the sphere of those labours allotted to them by the Divine command, and for the good of their neighbour.* Such a doctrine must always appear to the world as visionary, because it requires us to become unworldly: nay, it carries the war into the enemy's camp, and seems to violate that silent truce by which religion, on condition of not trespassing beyond bounds, or interfering with the Babel-worship of the world, is permitted to remain herself unmolested—except by being superseded. Such, however, were the opinions which my friend maintained. Had he been a statesman or a physician, I doubt not that he would have particularly considered how the duties attaching to such callings might be fulfilled in a manner confessedly Christian; and I am further of opinion that his devout inquiries would not have returned to him unsatisfied; and that, without incurring the charge of being either a fanatic or a simpleton, he would have strengthened many to walk along these tortuous paths as men not ashamed of their baptismal cross, or afraid to confess themselves in their daily walk of life, the "*servants and soldiers of Christ.*"

The opinions put forward in this book were frequently tested by the author in friendly discussions; for he was most anxious to consider whatever might be urged on the other side. As a lawyer he acted religiously on his convictions; and thus became fully assured that his principles were capable of being realised, though (as is the case with all other duties) not without self-sacrifice.

He did not think meanly of those who adopt the ordinary views of the legal profession. Believing their principles on this particular subject to be worthy of severe condemnation, he yet denied not that many who act on those principles are good, honourable, and wise men. *They have inherited an error and they propagate it.* Some of the best men who lived three hundred years ago deemed it a duty to persecute with fire and sword. Three hundred years hence, men not worse than ourselves may do what we should be ashamed of doing. We are clear-sighted enough concerning that evil which is foreign to us; but we lack strength to wrestle with the error of the day. We cannot even discern its true proportions; much of it remains invisible: its outline is uncertain; it is everywhere diffused; it is consistent with the philosophy of the time, and we are all indirectly philosophers; it is associated with the remembrance of those whom we revere, and we all reason through the affections; we are probably committed to it through our past conduct, or it is congenial with the principles on which we act. Moreover, to put away a conviction long entertained is not like changing our clothes; it is a painful process more analogous to flaying off a diseased part of the skin; our principles not being adventitiously picked up, but silently exuded from within, like the bark of a tree, and gradually hardened by exposure.

The few points in my friend's character to which I have adverted will best explain the design of his book, and his motives in writing it. I have recorded them for that small but fit audience which alone he wished to gather around him. What degree of popular favour may await this work is of but little importance. The grave which has closed on its author does not more securely shield him from the arrows of fortune, and the sharp or flattering speeches of men, than did his own manly and modest nature; and those who remain will possess in this book a memorial of their friend more consoling than public applause could be. In it his portraiture remains; stamped upon it they will find not his love of justice alone, but that kindness which made him seem, if injured, to remember justice only against himself; they will observe his fearless reverence for truth, and at the same time his respect for opinions long established; his slowness to oppose them—his candour in weighing them—his charitable desire to exculpate those who hold them, and that higher charity which stimulated him to combat their error. They will be reminded of his reluctance to give pain, and his greater fear of doing wrong; his distrust of his own judgment, and his invariable faith in the moral sense and in the Divine commands; his indifference to promiscuous applause, and his solicitude for the esteem of those he esteemed, the love of those he loved. They will find many light traces for memory to fill up of his *single heartedness, his humility, his earnestness, and his courtesy.* Some passages will bring before their eyes the very gestures and expressions I countenance with which he used to enunciate such sentiments.

The style of the following pages, though different from that of the present day, is entirely unaffected. The author's reading lay principally amongst old books, and he therefore wrote naturally in their manner. Should any passages be imperfectly expressed, the friendly reader will remember that this work was the only exercise which the author had in composition, and that it remains without his final corrections. Should exception be made against its statements in matters of detail, we must not allow our attention to be diverted by a trifle from the broad principles of the book. As for mere casuistical objections, it is a very shallow philosophy that takes fright at them. Such difficulties must ever be met in the circle of nature and duty. They are the eddying point of meeting between converse truths. Theoretic systems are easily made consistent; but their congruity does not prove their reality. The symmetry that can be measured is but a finite symmetry. That freed m from casuistical difficulty which we often find in human schemes proves of itself that they form no part in the providential structure of things; that they possess only an isolated, arbitrary existence, and have been worked out of a single faculty of the human understanding.

For myself I concur most heartily in the main doctrines of this book. If Justice, Mercy, and Truth (the common root of Justice and Mercy) are to forego their obvious claims on man, in deference whether to a theory imagined or a course adopted by him, I do not know how these qualities can long continue to be venerated as the attributes of God; and *as such only will they maintain their ground among men.* If the law courts are necessarily so depraved that, to advance the interests of society, the barrister must violate his duty to his neighbours, then I should believe with the Quakers that Christians ought to abstain from legal proceedings. To consider the matter morally. If the rights of the individual (when we can ascertain them with that assurance on which men act generally) are to be set at nought for the greatest good of the greatest number, then the first moral distinction is done away with, however unwittingly, that namely between persons and things; and morality itself ceases to exist.

To look at the question politically. *The legal profession is now the prominent one amongst us. It is closely connected with power and the State. What then will be the probable consequence if lawyers are bound over by an imaginary necessity to devote the larger part of their time, thoughts, and energies to exertions in which right has not the first part?* But few of the soldier's hours are spent in fighting. All the toils of the physician may be mitigated by pity and generous care: intellectual labours elevate the mind; mechanical employments leave the thoughts free. What, then, will be the lawyer's influence upon society? What will be the consequence to the nation when these men are called to preside over her affairs of whom the least unfavourable account would be that they had qualified themselves for their senatorial duties by working, during their apprenticeship, as senseless parts of a great machine. I think the consequences will at least be these: A public neglect of principle, a growing incapacity to understand or believe in principle; the deplorable spectacle of a nation reduced to a commercial establishment, denying her responsibilities, and betraying her trust; a shifting, shuffling, state-craft of expedients, a beggarly catching at momentary devices; the observations of these corruptions by the people; the palliation, the imitation, mutual distrust, infinite covetousness; a dependence on mere mercantile credit substituted for that spirit of moral uprightness which was of old the life of England's strength, the source of her prosperity, and the cause of her great estimation among foreign nations.

Law is not the rival of justice, but *an instrument for the attainment of justice.* It was impossible to construct such an instrument so that it should not, if used unrighteously, or even indifferently, work injustice. Thus we cannot forge a weapon to cut down an enemy, which may not also be used to murder a friend; we cannot raise an altar on which it is impossible to sacrifice to idols; we cannot discover a medicine which malignity or carelessness may not convert into a poison. In all such cases a good intention and good sense are supposed on the part of those who are to use the resources they are to find prepared for their hand.

There are persons who imagine that if the conventional course of things be in any respect modified, the whole civil fabric must fall to pieces. It is not improbable that every evil which has long existed, may have been so far overruled as to be made the means of some good; but surely a much higher though a different good must result wherever a moral evil is extirpated. Drunkenness, it has been said, swells the revenue; vanity stimulates to exertion: would a nation, therefore, suffer loss if men became sober and modest? The *common interest of all will best be promoted where each person is careful to do his own duty simply.* To apply this. An Advocate is, of course, not a Judge in the technical sense of the word. In a moral sense, circumstances must often enable him, sometimes compel him, to judge on which side lies the right, and on which the wrong. If in such cases lawyers invariably accounted it base to insinuate error, or conceal truths—to assist in violating justice, and trampling the oppressed; nay, though all who enter the legal profession were to be governed therein by the same conscientious principles which direct them in their private relations, I cannot help thinking that society would sustain no greater calamity than it could bear.

In conclusion, I commend this noble and religious book to the careful attention of those who, like its author, desire to follow the pursuits of this life in such a manner as will favour the growth in the life interior and eternal; especially I commend it to the younger members of the Bar; and to those whose opinions are not yet made up, or who have courage and candour, and patience to reconsider them. I would also recommend it to those who, fatigued or discouraged by the laborious littleness of the law, when followed as a trade, may not be unwilling to try it as a profession, in the hope that its aspect may become somewhat less dull when contemplated in a purer light, and its yoke less burdensome when taken up in the ancient spirit, with a single eye to God's glory, and a vehement desire to do good among men.

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[The 1st Chapter will appear to-morrow.]

Silk.—It is an interesting historical fact that although the rearing of silkworms and the unravelling of the thread from them to be manufactured into articles of dress, were first practised by the Chinese, the introduction of this branch of industry into Europe was due to Justinian, who in the year 550 first succeeded in having the eggs brought to Constantinople. Mulberry trees were planted and every attention bestowed on the rearing of the insects. In a subsequent reign, we are informed by Gibbon that such was the progress made, that China silk was successfully competed with by the new industry. Spreading into Greece, it did not extend farther till the 12th century, when, on the sacking of Corinth and Athens by the King of Sicily, it was introduced into Italy, and from thence, in the latter part of the 15th century, the rearing of silkworms was first prosecuted in the south of France. There it was deemed of such importance by Henry IV. that he rewarded persons who had been engaged in the manufacture of silk for twelve years with patents of nobility. The value of silk at Rome in Julius Cæsar's time was that of gold—a pound of silk being worth the same weight of the precious metal. Justinian's labour was not in vain, as Europe has since realised its advantages, and it is now a remarkable, but for Turkish economists a gratifying, fact that at the present day the district of Broussa occupies the foremost rank for the production of this valuable filament.—*Levant Herald.*

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. JOHN JUNOR ROBERTSON are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved Wife, SARAH, which will move from her late residence, 135, Elizabeth-street, near Market-street, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at three o'clock precisely. JOHN HILL, junior, and CO., undertakers, King and Riley streets.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of ISAAC SHILLINGTON are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral the procession to move from the residence of his brother-in-law JOHN RIDLEY, Surry-street, off Upper William-street, Woolloomooloo, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock precisely. HANSLOW, undertaker, No. 760 George-street South, and South Head Road.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. WILLIAM MILLIGEN are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late departed son, WILLIAM THOMAS, the procession to move from the Stirling Castle, corner of Botany and Cleveland streets, Chippendale, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 4 o'clock precisely. HANSLOW, undertaker, 760, George-street South and South Head Road.

TO STONEMASONS.—TENDERS are invited for the Masonry and Excavation of five first-class STORES, near the Circular Quay. Plans and specifications may be seen on application to Mr. G. ALLEN MANSFIELD, architect, 165, Pitt-street, Sydney, to whom tenders are to be addressed, on or before MONDAY, the 2nd of November.

TENDERS are required for REPAIRS at the Golden National School, Rope's Creek. For plans and specifications apply between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock to HENRY ROBERTSON, 314, George-street, or at the Schoolhouse, Rope's Creek. Tenders to be sent to the Commissioners of National Education, on or before the 29th instant. W. WILKINS, Acting Secretary. October 19th.

TENDERS.—Requisites for tendering. Apply to C. MAYES, C.E., contractors' agent, 348, George-street, Sydney.

TO WELL-SINKERS and others.—TENDERS are invited for the sinking of two shafts at the Coal Cliff, 50 feet deep, 6 feet by 6 feet, through sandstone rock. Address C. MITCHELL, Appin.

TENDERS required for 2 brick COTTAGES. Apply A. B., Waterloo Post Office.

FENCING.—TENDERS required, before the 2nd proximo, for Fencing. For specification and particulars, apply at CHARLES LAWRENCE'S, Cricket Depot, George-street.

JUST RECEIVED—JUST OPENED, per Mail Steamer and other late arrivals, a magnificent assortment of JEWELLERY of the newest designs, all made to my express orders from COLONIAL GOLD; also a very handsome assortment of PRESENTATION CUPS with Knife, Fork, and Spoon. Intending purchasers would do well to come and inspect my stock, now open for view on my premises, No. 338, George-street, where will be seen some of the most superb jewellery that has ever been seen in the colony, both of colonial and English manufacture.
Come and inspect A. CONWAY'S gold and silver hunting patent English lever watches. Geneva watches to be sold at great bargains. Just come to hand, a choice assortment of gold and silver mounted alberts, gold brooches with earrings to match, set with diamonds, pearl, and opal.
Gold crosses and charms of every description set with diamonds, pearls, and other precious stones.
Please copy the address—A. CONWAY, Watchmaker and Jeweller, 338, George-street.
N.B.—No connection with travellers or any other establishments in the colony.

ASHFIELD.—For SALE, Two Acres of GROUND all fenced in, with a four-roomed wooden COTTAGE near the station, and good well of water. Apply WILLIAM FRESHWATER, Ashfield.

HANDSOMELY BOUND BOOKS, suitable for Presents and School Prizes.
MOROCCO EXTRA FULL GILT.
The Poetical Works of Byron, Blair, Mrs. Hemans, Eliza Cook, Goldsmith, Milton, Moore, Montgomery, Edgar Poe, Tennyson, Thomson, Rogers, Scott, Tupper, Watts, Wordsworth. The Home Affections portrayed by the Poets selected by Charles Mackay. Willmott's Selection of the Poets of the 19th Century. English Sacred Poetry selected by R. A. Willmott. Many Thoughts of Many Minds, compiled by Henry Southgate.
The Book of Common Prayer, with curious wood cut borders on every page, containing the latest alterations in the Litany, 1863, a fac simile of Queen Elizabeth's Prayer Book.
CALF EXTRA FULL GILT.
Boswell's Life of Johnson, edited by Croker
Gleig's Life of Wellington, with maps and plans
The Doctor, &c., by Southey, complete in one volume
Roget's Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases
Jukes's Student's Manual of Geology, new edition
Maury's Physical Geography of the Sea
Olmsted's Mechanism of the Heavens, plates
Tennent's Natural History of Ceylon, many engravings
Livingstone's Travels in South Africa, plates
Layard's Popular Account of Discoveries at Nineveh
Kirby and Spence's Entomology, in one volume
Wilson's the Heavens, the Earth, and the Sea, plates
Voices of the Garden, the Woods, and the Fields
Philosophy in Sport made Science in Earnest
Craik's Pursuit of Knowledge under Difficulties
Marvels and Mysteries of Instinct, by G. Garratt, 2 vols.
Craik's Manual of English Literature with specimens
Horæ Subsecivæ, by John Brown, M.D.
Self made Men, by the Rev. William Anderson
Life of George Stephenson, by S. Smiles, woodcuts
Self help, with illustrations of character, by Smiles
The Life and Work of Earnest Men, by Dr. Tweedie
Bacon's Essays and Colours of Good and Evil
Thomson's Outline of the Laws of Thought
Arctic Explorations in Search of Franklin, by E. K. Kane
Arnott's Laws from Heaven for Life on Earth, 2 vols.
Meditations on Death and Eternity, by F. Rowan
Childe Harold's Pilgrimage, by Byron, 30 illustrations
Poems by Samuel Rogers, numerous engravings
Italy, a Poem, by S. Rogers, Stothard and Turner's designs
Poems by Samuel Taylor Coleridge
Pollok's Course of Time, portrait
Shelley's Poetical Works, portrait
Tennyson's Poems—Idylls of the King
Tupper's Proverbial Philosophy
Gibbon's Roman Empire, in 1 vol.
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Johnston's Chemistry of Common Life, new edition, by G. H. Lewes
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Lewes' Physiology of Common Life, 2 vols.
Thorndale, or the Conflict of Opinions, by William Smith
White's Eighteen Christian Centuries
Hartwell Horne's Introduction to the Study of the Bible, Maps, &c.
Fosterland, consisting of Thoughts, Reflections, and Criticisms of John Foster
Selections from the Correspondence of R. E. H. Greyson.
Men and Women of the Time, Biographical Sketches of Eminent Living Characters
Selections from the Writings of Dr. Whately, Archbishop of Dublin
Choice Notes from "Notes and Queries"—History, 1 vol.; Folk Lore, 1 vol.
W. R. PIDDINGTON, importer, George-street.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.—Handsome morocco leather albums, to hold 20 likenesses, for 4s. 6d.; ditto, to contain 40, for 6s. 6d.; handsome velvet-bound albums, with neat gilt rim and clasps, &c., for 10s. 6d.
Just opened, at M'MAHON'S, 410, George-street, 250 carte de visite albums, in every possible variety, and marked off at about half the usual prices.

WILL BE PUBLISHED, early in January next, SANDS' SYDNEY and SUBURBAN DIRECTORY for 1864.—No expense will be spared to ensure that this Directory shall be as perfect as possible; the services of Messrs. Leggatt and Treble, whose extensive local knowledge (being for many years engaged on the Electoral List of the City and Suburbs) having been secured for the compilation of the work.
Heads of the Government Departments, Public Companies, and Mercantile Establishments, are respectfully requested to render all necessary information to the compilers, to ensure the work being what the publisher desires to make it—an accurate Directory of Sydney, for 1864.
A limited number of displayed advertisements will be received, and as the Sydney Directory for 1864 will, like its predecessors, be found in the Commercial Institutions and Public Libraries of the principal sea ports of Great Britain, Ireland, the United States, and Canada; on board the passenger steamboats, at the hotels along the Overland Route, at the Public Departments and principal Institutions in the colonies, the publisher can claim to recommend it as one of the best mediums for advertising in Australia.
With the hope of greatly increasing its circulation, the price will be only 12s. 6d.
JOHN SANDS, 392, George-street.

50 INSTRUMENTS TO SELECT FROM.—W. J. JOHNSON and CO.'S Pianoforte, Harmonium, and Music Warehouse, 233, Pitt-street.—COLLARD and COLLARD'S PIANOFORTES, BROADWOOD'S PIANOFORTES, CHAS. CADBY'S PIANOFORTES, KIRKMAN'S PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, LONDON MADE, at the following reduced prices:—5 stops, £23; 8 stops, £28 and others equally cheap.
W. J. and CO. have just received, per Vimeira, some very beautiful PIANOS, in gothic solid oak cases, at moderate prices, suitable for clergymen and libraries; prices moderate.—Pianos hired, exchanged, removed, tuned and repaired.—W. J. JOHNSON'S and CO.'S 27 GUINEA Pianoforte, in rose and walnut wood, 6¾ octaves, two pedals and two unisons.—SECOND-HAND INSTRUMENTS always on hand.
SPRING-BACKED MUSIC FOLIOS
HAMILTON'S INSTRUCTION BOOKS
CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS (words and music)
KIMBOLL'S HARMONIUM TUTORS
FARMER'S VOLUNTARIES AND CHANTS.
W. J. JOHNSON and CO., 233, Pitt-street.

SELLING OFF, cheap.—Stereoscopes and slides, half price; pictures and wax fruits in variety; mangles and washing machines, at reduced prices. At LEA'S, 70, York-street.

FOR SALE, a Cottage PIANOFORTE, very cheap, at at T. MOORE'S, 337 and 339, Pitt-st., near Park-st.

ICES, ICES, ICES.—Vanilla and Strawberry ICES, at H. Compagnoni's, 202, Pitt-street.

ICE.—ICE CREAM, the best in Sydney. A la Flore Australienne, 317, George-street.

ICE.—In Ashfield, Burwood, Enfield, and Five Dock. Families residing in the above suburbs will be supplied at their doors daily or otherwise, by addressing their orders to H. MOON, Burwood.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—H. MARTIN (late Coal Nightman, &c., will remove night soil from any part of the city at Corporation price. All orders left at Mr. Kelsey's, the Sportsman, corner of Pitt and Goulburn streets, or at No. 4, Charles-street, Woolloomooloo, will be punctually attended to. N.B.—The business is entirely removed from the corner of Liverpool and Castlereagh streets.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.—Dr. PERRY and CO., Surgeons, 126, Castlereagh-street North, authors of the Silent Friend, can be consulted on nervous debility, skin diseases, and all cases arising from imprudence.
N.B.—Private entrance (gateway) next Mr. Clark's Assembly Rooms, Elizabeth-street.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Mother and Child.—Bad breasts, inflamed nipples, excoriations, and all the infantile skin diseases, are readily cured by this invaluable Ointment; when applied to the affected part, it penetrates to the source of the disease, and cures it. Sold by SAREY and MUSGRAVE, 93, King-street.

FROM ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.
HITCHCOCK, HARDIE, and BUZACOTT having become the purchasers of the
COSTLY STOCK-IN-TRADE
of Messrs. O'Donnell, Bate, and Co., silk mercers, &c., George-street, Sydney, have marked it down without reference to the
ORIGINAL COST.
The SALE on the premises, late O'Donnell, Bate, and Co.,—
357, George-street, Sydney.
HITCHCOCK, HARDIE, and BUZACOTT are opening daily, large parcels of NEW GOODS, and cases of FASHIONABLE SUNDRIES.
HITCHCOCK, HARDIE, and BUZACOTT would specially notice their
DISPLAY THIS DAY,
of book muslin CHEMISETTES and HABIT SHIRTS, richly embroidered and lace trimmed.
Cambric habit and chemisette sets.
NOVELTIES in LADIES' MUSLIN VESTS.
Worked COLLARS, cuffs, and sleeves, in great variety.
Valenciennes trimmed collars and cuffs.
Linen collars and cuff sets in the latest styles—
The Alexandra set. The Eugenie set
The Countess Persigny set. The Princess set
Lawn Habit shirts for ladies' riding wear.
The above are fresh goods, opened during the present month, and are being submitted at extraordinarily low prices.
An assortment of
WOVE THREAD VALENCIENNES LACES,
scarcely distinguishable from the real French, and exceedingly inexpensive.
Also a lot of Suisse worked collars and cuffs, muslin, linen, and cambric collars, cuffs, sleeves, and sets, slightly soiled, at NOMINAL PRICES.
HITCHCOCK, HARDIE, and BUZACOTT, from St. Paul's Church-yard, London, 357, George-street, Sydney.

HITCHCOCK, HARDIE, and BUZACOTT, for Family Drapery and Household Linens.

HITCHCOCK, HARDIE, and BUZACOTT for Walking Dresses, Mantles, and Shawls.

WANT OF MONEY.—FRANCIS FAHEY and CO., 90, King-street, must respectfully state to the Ladies of Sydney that, owing to the present depressed state of trade, they are in want of ready money, and now offer their entire Stock of Drapery, amounting to about £15,000 worth, comprising Black Glace and Fancy Silks, Mantles, and all other Goods, too numerous to mention.

THIS DAY, we offer £3090 worth Black Glace SILK, at 2s 6d per yard, worth 3s 9d. FAHEY and CO.

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THIS DAY, we offer a choice lot of Black DRESSES, black alpacas and coburgs; also, about £150 worth of black patent crape, at 1s 6d per yard, worth 3s 6d.

THIS DAY, Ladies in Mourning are invited to inspect the same. FAHEY and CO., 90, King-street.

FOR SALE, a second-hand BILLIARD TABLE complete, Thurston, maker, at T. MOORE'S.

FOR SALE, portable Camphorwood CHEST OF DRAWERS, at reduced price. T. MOORE'S.

FOR SALE, Camphorwood TRUNKS, various sizes, at T. MOORE'S, Pitt-street, near Park-street.

50 EMPTY HOGSHEADS for SALE. J. B. NORTH, 1, Wynyard-street.

AKERMAN'S Hams and Bacon, in prime order, for SALE by ALLAN, STREET, and NORTON.

HUNT'S Labrador Salmon, in 1-lb. tins, for SALE by ALLAN, STREET, and NORTON.

COLMAN'S Bull's Head Mustard, in ½-lb., 1-lb., and 7-lb. tins, for SALE by ALLAN, STREET, and NORTON.

CORKS, different qualities, in bales and cases, for SALE by ALLAN, STREET, and NORTON.

CRUSHED Loaf Sugar, in small casks, for SALE by ALLAN, STREET, and NORTON.

BOTTLED Ale and Porter, of various brands, in pints and quarts, for SALE. ALLAN, STREET, and NORTON.

FOR SALE, 2 good COWS and CALVES, warranted. Apply to A. WEEKS, Kingston Hotel, Newtown.

A BAKER'S BUSINESS for SALE, doing thirty hundred of flour per week; also, a good HORSE and CART. Apply 46, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo.

FOR SALE, neat Bay PONY, quiet and sound; price £6. GIBSON'S Depot, adjoining Burt's.

NEWFOUNDLAND DOG, the largest in the colony, at GIBSON'S Depot, adjoining Burt's, Castlereagh-street.

FOR SALE.—Capital Buggy HORSE, £16; also good Mare, £14; well bred grey Mare, £10; first-class Dogcart Horse, £20. Day's trial with each. GIBSON'S Depot, adjoining Burt's, Castlereagh-street.

DOGCART and HARNESS, superior lot, for £30. GIBSON'S Depot, adjoining Burt's, Castlereagh-st.

AMERICAN WAGGON, for one or two horses; price £30. GIBSON'S Depot, adjoining Burt's, Castlereagh-street.

HARNESS.—Double and Single Buggy Harness, cheapest in Sydney. GIBSON, importer, next Burt's, Castlereagh-street.

AT GRAHAM'S, 116, King-st., Male and Female Servants, of experience, on hire, for town and country.

BEESWAX.—Wanted, 5 TONS. W. LARMER, importer of drugs, 323, George-street.

COMPOSITOR WANTED, Caxton Printing Office, Pitt-street.

FREEHOLD.—Wanted to purchase, a small Freehold PROPERTY, in the vicinity of the Pyrmont Bridge, for CASH. Apply to F. R. RISHWORTH, auctioneer, house and land agent, opposite the Royal Hotel.

IRONMONGERY.—Wanted, a YOUTH as an Apprentice to the above. 667, George-street South.

LOADING FOR
Goulburn
Yass
Gundagai
Wagga Wagga
Lambing Flat
Forbes
Bathurst
CHURCH, BROTHERS, 74 and 76, Clarence-street.

PUBLIC SERVICE.—A Gentleman, holding a good appointment in the civil service up-country, is desirous of EXCHANGING with a Government official in Sydney. Address T. M., care of Mr. Senior, chemist, 262, George-street.

REQUIRED, a General SERVANT who understands cooking and washing; Scotch or English preferred. 233, Macquarie-street.

TO PAINTERS.—Wanted, three good BRUSH HANDS. WATSON and FRASER, Paddington.

TO MILLINERS.—Wanted, an experienced HAND. ARDERN and EDMONDSON, 86, King-street.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, two good HANDS, for the Dress Department, and one for the Hosiery and Gloves. Waterloo House, 235, Pitt-street.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, by a steady young MAN, a SITUATION in a country store. R. R. N., Herald Office.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, good COAT and WAISTCOAT MAKERS. Apply 277, George-street.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, Six HANDS, to work on the premises. GEORGE LORKING, 24, York-street.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, a good Junior HAND. EDWARD ARNOLD and CO., South Head Road.

TEAMS wanted for Young (Lambing Flat) and Burrowa. M. J. PEDEN, 87, York-street.

TO COAL-HEAVERS and others.—Wanted, a Gang, to discharge a steam collier; about two trips per week. Apply to Mr. W. SPEER, Erskine-street.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, an experienced ASSISTANT; also a Junior. JOHN HALE street.

TO SHIPPERS, Contractors, Brewers, and others.—The advertiser, who is thoroughly competent, is desirous of making arrangements to supply, or purchase on commission, in any quantity, hay, maize, bran, &c. All communications will meet with prompt attention. Address Buyer, Herald Office.

WANTED, a good FRENCH POLISHER. Apply 282, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a clean BOY, to collect orders and deliver meat, at L. GOLDSMITH'S, York-st. Market.

WANTED, a LAD, 17. Good character. A la Flore Australienne, 317, George-street.

WANTED, to sell COUNTER, 7 feet long, 25s. HOULGATE, 254, Pitt-street.

WANTED, to Sell Cedar Cornice POLES and RINGS, £1 1s per pair. HOULGATE, 254, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a strong GIRL for housework. Apply at the Turon Inn, George-street South.

WANTED, a PAPERHANGER. W. REDMAN, 6, Macquarie place.

WANTED, a respectable middle-aged Woman as COOK. Apply 277, George-street.

WANTED, a clean GIRL. Mrs. MONTEITH, 1, Bloomfield-street, near Surry Hills Hotel.

WANTED, a CARTER. PHILIP M'CARROLL, Botany Road, Redfern.

WANTED, Two BOYS for the country. Apply Tattersall's Hotel.

WANTED, a GIRL, for Ashfield. Apply Pine Cottage, William-street, opposite Baird's, butcher.

WANTED, a BOY for a baker's cart. Apply 272, Crown-street, Surry Hills. Reference required.

WANTED, a respectable General SERVANT—two in family. 548, Elizabeth-street, Strawberry-hills.

WANTED, a GIRL, to nurse a baby, about 12 years of age, at Mr. ARMSTRONG'S, 260, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a competent COOK and LAUNDRESS, at Mrs. WALTER LONG'S, 235, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a good COOK. Apply to Mrs. SMYTH, Ashfield Park; or at 227, George-street.

WAITRESS, Head Cooks, Plain Cooks, Housemaids, General Servants disengaged, at Mrs. CAPPS' office.

WANTED, a strong GIRL, for the country. Mr. PELHAM, ink manufacturer, Newtown Road.

WANTED, a young MAN, for a butcher's shop, 38, Erskine-street.

WANTED, a first-class SUGAR BOILER. H. PRICE, confectioner, Newtown.

WANTED, a single MAN, to make women's leather boots. Apply at the Botany Post Office.

WANTED, Family WASHING, by Mrs. FERNANDO, Waverley.

WANTED, an APPRENTICE, 14 or 15, as Coach Wheeler. G. TRIGGS, 198, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, who can wash. 175, Lower George-st., opposite Dawson's Foundry.

WANTED, a YOUTH, used to the clothing trade. 24, York-street.

WANTED, a MAN, to conduct a butcher's shop, and to be otherwise useful. Native Home, Brisbane-st.

WANTED to purchase, a quiet Child's PONY. GIBSON'S Depot, adjoining Burt's, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, an active LAD, as Light PORTER. EDWARD ARNOLD and CO., South Head Road.

WANTED, a HOUSE of six rooms, and a shed suitable for a workshop, or a shed for a workshop. Apply, by letter, to J. W., Herald Office.

WANTED, COACH TRIMMER; also, a VYCEMAN, at Robertson's Coach Factory. CLARKE WHITE, manager.

WANTED, thorough General SERVANT; no others need apply. Good wages given. 141, South Head Road.

WANTED, Farming MEN, to proceed to the country; also, a GIRL, as Servant. W. H. HOLMES, Market and Sussex streets.

WANTED, several strong KANGAROO DOGS, for Batavia. GIBSON'S Depot, adjoining Burt's, Castlereagh street.

WANTED, a MAN SERVANT, accustomed to hotels. Apply CHARLTON'S Hotel, Market Wharf.

WANTED, by a respectable Young Person, a SITUATION as General SERVANT. Address to S. E., Herald Office.

WANTED, an experienced DRESSMAKER, used to wait on one lady. Apply To-day, 177, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a respectable person as NURSE and NEEDLEWOMAN. Apply Mrs. PENFOLD, Woodstock Cottage, Glenmore Road.

WANTED, a SITUATION in a small family, as COOK and LAUNDRESS. Address M. C., Herald Office.

WANTED, a respectable General SERVANT in a small family—good reference. F. LARTER, draper, 80, South Head Road.

WANTED, by a young person, a SITUATION as Nurse or Housemaid—English. L. B., Botany Road Post Office.

WANTED, Left-off CLOTHES. NORDEN, 169, South Head Road. Ornaments given in exchange. Letters attended to.

WANTED, a good COOK; also, an experienced NURSE (Protestants.) "The Home," 195, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, to purchase, a CRAFT, about 30 or 35 tons register, with light draught. Address, stating terms, to W. J., Herald Office.

WANTED, PLASTERERS to colour 3 houses, inside and out, by contract. W. PIMM, butcher, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, by a respectable young Woman, a SITUATION as HOUSE and PARLOUR-MAID in a small family; good references given. Address A. B., Mr. Larter's, South Head Road.

WANTED, by the Advertiser, the MANAGEMENT of a STATION or COUNTRY STORE; has had several years' experience in either capacity; can produce first-class testimonials. Address D. S., Herald Office.

WANTED, by a respectable Female, with a child two years old, a SITUATION as HOUSEKEEPER or General SERVANT; wages no consideration, only a comfortable home. Address M. D., Glebe Post Office.

WANTED, Country Shoeing Blacksmith, married or single; Pick and Spade Men, Useful Boys on Farms, Men to mow and plough, &c.; Farm Labourers; Lads to pull boat for stores on Macleay River; Men for Queensland, milk and garden, &c.; Surveyor; Nurse and Nurse Maids (English), and General Servants. HAIGH and BROWN, labour agents, 231, Pitt-street North.

WANTED, Galvanised IRON WORKERS. E. MOORHOUSE, 88, South Head Road.

WANTED to be KNOWN.—To Architects, Builders, and others.—New Cast-iron Tension Girders, with Chimney Bars and Props; wrought-iron, tubular, and single web girders, for bressummers, and for carrying floors of any length and of any weight, requiring neither chimney bars nor PROPS, can be made and warranted at W. PENNY'S smiths' establishment, Cooper-street, Glebe.

WANTED immediately, a thoroughly competent DAIRYWOMAN, from an English cheese district. A married woman, whose husband can plough and drive a team, would be preferred. Apply, either by letter addressed to W., at Messrs. Mort and Co.'s, Pitt-street, Sydney; or, personally, at the same place, at 10 o'clock, on TUESDAY, or WEDNESDAY, the 27th and 28th instant.

£1000 WANTED, for three months; good marketable security, and liberal interest. W. W. A., Post Office, Sydney.

APARTMENTS, with Board. 43, Hunter-street, corner of Castlereagh-street.

APARTMENTS (well furnished) Vacant, board optional. Mrs. HENRY'S, 96, Elizabeth-st. North.

A FURNISHED APARTMENT, or Partial Board. 109, Upper Forbes-street, Darlinghurst.

A FURNISHED BEDROOM to Let—reasonable to a respectable party. Apply at 70, York-street.

APARTMENTS TO LET, furnished or unfurnished, St. Peter's, Cook's River Road. J. B. D., Herald agent, Newtown.

BOARD and RESIDENCE. Families and gentlemen. J. SIMPSON, Jamison-street.

BOARD and Residence (private), for a Married Couple, or a Lady or Gentleman. 28, William-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—Mrs. ELDER'S, 294 and 296, Castlereagh-st., near Park-st. Terms from £1.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for a Gentleman and his Wife; also a Single Gentleman. Mrs. WEBSTER, corner of Margaret-street and York-street, Wynyard-square.

DRAWING-ROOM, with one or more bedrooms; the family and single rooms. Wentworth House, Church-hill.

FURNISHED BEDROOM to Let, for a single gentleman, at G. JEYES', 193, Kent-street.

FURNISHED BEDROOM to LET. No. 5, Francis-street, near Hyde Park. Kitchen if required.

LARGE Unfurnished ROOM to LET, with view of Darling Harbour. C. T. SANDON, George-street.

NORTH SHORE.—To LET, a COTTAGE, containing four rooms; detached kitchen, large garden, servant's room, yard, and well of good water. Apply Mrs. PASHLEY'S, 55, Cumberland st.; or Mr. GLOVER'S, North Shore.

OFFICE to LET. Apply on the premises. C. HAYES, jeweller, 328, George-street.

OFFICES to LET. Apply at 165, Pitt-street.

OFFICES to LET, Elizabeth-street; ground floor. Apply 103, Elizabeth-street, near King-street.

TO LET, SHOP and DWELLING, and large Yard, 290, George-st., near Hunter-st. Enquire next door.

TO LET, a HOUSE in Premier-terrace, William-st. BENJAMIN JAMES, builder, South Head Road.

TO LET, 145 and 147, Pitt-street, late Poehlman's Cafe. Apply Mr. M'CULLOCH, 119, King-street.

TO LET, COTTAGE at Watson's Bay. Apply Captain SHANK, Watson's Bay.

TO LET, No. 4, Wentworth-place. Apply at No. 1, Bligh-street.

TO LET, in Crown-street, opposite Primitive Chapel, a HOUSE of 4 room, kitchen, verandah, and balcony.

TO LET, large front Sitting and Bedroom, furnished, Bellevue Cottage, Kent-street, near Bathurst-street.

TO LET.—That large family residence, ST. JOHN'S HALL, Newtown Road. J. ISBESTER and SON, Phœnix Wharf.

TO LET, first-class Business PREMISES, now occupied by D. and S. M. Levi, 237, Pitt-street, near Victoria Theatre.

TO LET, at Darling Point, a neat four-roomed verandah COTTAGE. Apply to E. PUGH, 418, George-street, Sydney.

TO LET, at Waverley, a semi-detached COTTAGE RESIDENCE, containing 6 rooms, with coach-house, stabling, &c. Apply to E. PUGH, 418, George-street.

TO BE LET, No. 4, Hyde Park-terrace, presently occupied by Dr. Aaron. Immediate possession may be had. Apply to BEAUMONT and WALLER, builders, Castlereagh-street.

TO BE LET or SOLD, the HOUSE and GROUNDS now occupied by the undersigned, at Hunter's Hill. For terms and particulars apply to JULES JOUBERT, 229, George-street.

TO LET, RAVENSWOOD COTTAGE, corner of Albion and Bourke streets, Surry Hills, containing six rooms, pantry, and bath-room, with detached kitchen, stable, coach-house, and large yard and garden. Water laid. Apply to Mrs. BRENNAND, 363, Bourke-street.

TO BE LET, situated in Bourke-street, Surry Hills, near the Boundary Stone Inn, a COTTAGE, containing nine rooms, with kitchen, storeroom, washhouse, coach-house, two-stalled stable. A small garden in front and rear. Apply to JOHN BAPTIST, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

TO LET, a Four-roomed Brick COTTAGE, with an attic the whole size of the cottage, verandah in front and back, with a kitchen and pantry outside, stable, pigstyes and poultry house, large yard, garden, and a two-acre paddock, all well fenced in, a well and tank of good water. Also, for immediate SALE, a MULE, very quiet and steady, useful for town work; Cart and Harness complete; two good Milking Goats, with a kid each. Apply for information at St. Peter's Post Office, Cook's River Road.

TO BE LET, at Cleveland, on the shores of Moreton Bay, Queensland, a commodious Brick HOUSE, partly furnished, kitchens, servants' rooms, and offices detached, stabling, coach-house, &c.; a large kitchen garden, well of good water. The whole in good repair, and enclosed within a paling fence. Apply to F. E. BIGGE, Esq., Cleveland, Queensland; or to J. L. MONTEFIORE, Esq., O'Connell-street, Sydney, New South Wales.

UPPER PADDINGTON.—To be LET, those two handsome Gothic Family RESIDENCES, containing each ten rooms, situate in Ocean-street, near the Point Piper Road. Rent moderate. Apply to J. J. KILMINSTER, builder, Moncur and John streets, Paddington.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD AGENTS, who are authorised to supply subscribers and give their own receipts, also to receive advertisements:—

TOWN.	
Gordon and Gotch....	4, Hunter-street
W. B. Lee	Lower George-street, and at No. 136, King-street East.
W. Air..............	15, Kent-street North
W. Malsbury	35, Parramatta-street
W. Hogan	113, King-street East
T. Pierce...........	Yurong and Stanley streets
Mrs. Fleming	Post-office, Pyrmont
T. Palmer	Brickfield-hill
F. Larter...........	South Head Road.
SUBURBAN.	
F. Codner	Redfern
P. Davey............	Paddington
W. West	Newtown
W. West.............	Botany Road
J. Dole, chemist......	Glebe
F. Maclean	Rushcutter's Bay
E. Ramsay	Balmain
W. R. Davey	North Shore
P. M'Grath	Longbottom
P. Rawlings	Ashfield
Mrs. Williams	Petersham
W. Thomas...........	Waverly
Thomas Davis........	Canterbury
D. Kelly	Five Dock
J. Fox..............	Manly Beach
J. Stanner	Hunter's Hill
D. Fenton	Randwick
D. Alderton	Burwood
COUNTRY.	
E. Mason............	Parramatta
C. Cottrell	Penrith
George Pope	Ryde
L. White............	Windsor, Richmond, and the Hawkesbury
E. and W. Fieldhouse	Campbelltown, Picton, Appin and Menangle
Mrs. Bloxham	Liverpool
R. Blair	East and West Maitland
J. Wisdom	Morpeth
Bishop and Cullum ..	Newcastle
E. Doherty	Raymond Terrace
J. M. Kelly	Baulkham Hills
J. Manfield	Smithfield.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.
Subscription, 20s. per quarter.
Cash Terms of Advertising.

Two lines	..	..	One shilling.
Four lines	..	..	Two shillings.
Six lines	..	..	Three shillings.
Eight lines	..	..	Four shillings.

And 3d. (three pence) per line for every additional line for each insertion.
*** All advertisements under six lines will be charged 3s. to advertiser's account, if booked.
Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 5s. each.
N.B.—Advertisers in the country can remit postage stamps.

Sydney:—Printed and published by John Fairfax and Sons, at the Office of the Sydney Morning Herald, Pitt and Hunter streets, Monday, October 26th, 1863.